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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS | FIVE CENTS

Arms Control Given WPB; British for Postwar Court; Bay State Politics Liven

The World's Day—July 29, 1942

Washington: Arms Control Given to the WPB

Army and Navy munitions boards have been made subordinate to the War Production Board in exercise of priority powers, the WPB announced. [Financial Page.]

"Chances are," President Roosevelt told his press conference, that the bill passed by Congress providing an independent agency to promote production of synthetic rubber from farm products "will get vetoed."

Taxation is the only practical way to enforce savings, Senator George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, declared in commenting on proposals to establish some kind of forced savings system. [Financial Page.]

President Roosevelt disclosed he has asked Judge Samuel I. Rosenman of the New York Supreme Court to collect information on the inflation problem and to condense it for his personal study.

Necessity of the scrap salvage drive was stressed by President Roosevelt who said the campaign should make every citizen realize more forcefully the need for sacrifice. [Woman's Page.]

All deliveries of fuel oil for operation of heating and cooling equipment in East Coast states were ordered stopped between Aug. 3 and Sept. 15 as a move to build up reserve stocks for next winter. The order affects approximately 1,250,000 homes. [Page 1.]

Europe: British Indorse Postwar World Court

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons that the British Government is "entirely in favor of establishment after the war of an International Court of Justice."

Air-cooled tanks for desert warfare are to be considered by a committee of the British Ministry of Supply, it was announced in the House of Commons.

Seventy-three restaurants in Paris have been closed in a new police drive against "black market" operations in food supplies, it was announced from Vichy.

Reichsführer Hitler sent a telegram to Premier Mussolini on the occasion of the latter's anniversary, Berlin said.

Nazi SS troops coming from the Russian front en route to the western fortifications, were reviewed in Paris, where they received new arms.

New England: Bay State Primary Drive Opens

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts was under attack from both Republican and Democratic sources as the Massachusetts primary campaign began. [Details, together with list of all Bay State primary candidates for major office: Page 5.]

Numerous airplane spotters in New Hampshire threatened to resign unless allotted gasoline with which to reach observation posts [Page 2.]

Some Bay State truck drivers were charged with attempting to "chisel" gasoline for passenger car use by Eldon C. Shoup, New England rationing executive. [Page 2.]

National: 10 More Enemy Aliens Seized in N. Y.

Ten more enemy aliens, including Maria Sichart Kerling, wife of Edward Kerling, one of the eight Nazis now on trial before a military commission in Washington, have been seized in New York City and taken to Ellis Island, the Federal Bureau of Investigation announced.

Matanuska Valley, where the United States Government established 199 farm families in Alaska seven years ago as a relief measure, now produces foods vital to war needs of the Alaskan region. [Page 17.]

Americas: Peru Pledges All-Out Aid to U. S.

Peru is mobilizing all its energies for all-out collaboration with the United States, Dr. Manuel Prado Y Ugarteche declared in his third presidential message delivered to Congress.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

WPB Stops Deliveries of Oil For Heating Aug. 3-Sept. 15

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—The War Production Board today ordered all deliveries of fuel oil for operation of heating and cooling equipment in the East stopped between Aug. 3 and Sept. 15.

Officials said the move was designed to build up reserve stocks for next winter.

The action affects approximately 1,250,000 homes which use oil for heating, and might result in a stoppage of air conditioning systems which have only small oil supplies on hand.

No mention was made in the order, issued on recommendation of Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes, of the prospects of homes and buildings obtaining adequate supplies of fuel oil after Sept. 15. Mr. Ickes has urged all who can to convert their furnaces from oil to coal.

On the use of oil for water heating, the new order said:

"All the fuel oil to which a person is entitled for use in hot water heaters between Aug. 3 and Sept. 15 may be delivered in one trip, instead of several trips as heretofore. The quantity may not exceed 50 per cent of the amount used during the same period last year—Aug. 3 to Sept. 15, 1941.

"If the amount of oil used for hot-water heaters last year was abnormally high or low, or if no oil at all was used, then the supplier may deliver no more than 50 per cent of the amount that would be used this year between Aug. 3 and Sept. 15."

The new restrictions do not apply to fuel oil used for agricultural or industrial processes, or for research operations requiring temperature controls. Consumption of fuel oil for heating purposes has been cut by 50 per cent since May 15.

The WPB described the area in which the new order applies as the 17 East Coast states and the District of Columbia, all now under gasoline rationing, except the certain counties in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, and Virginia.

East Coast mayors to confer in Boston on oil situation: Page 2.

Mrs. Roosevelt Finds Eggs Roofless, Urges Ceiling on Wages, Farm Prices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 29 — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said today she favored passage by Congress of a universal price ceiling to supplant the present piecemeal system.

Suddenly discovering in a press conference discussion that eggs are not under ceilings, the President's wife announced herself in favor of a "universal ceiling," covering wages and farm prices and all other factors entering into the cost of living.

"It must come all together," she said. "It can't come in little scraps."

"Do you think Congress would pass such a bill?" she was asked.

"I hope so," she replied.

"Before or after the election?" queried a reporter.

"I thought we weren't having any politics on any subject having to do with war," she countered.

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Weather Predictions

WARM | SHOWERS | RAIN | COLD

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Potent Liquid To Resist Fire Ready for Use

Harvard announces a new formula destined to be of great importance to United Nations forces.

By William R. Frye
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A remarkable new fire-resisting chemical, described as "potentially of tremendous importance to the United Nations fighting forces," has been compounded in Mallinckrodt Laboratories, Harvard University, by a Harvard professor and a young German-born chemist, it was learned today.

Lifting briefly the veil of secrecy which has enveloped Harvard's chemical and physical laboratories since the outbreak of war, Dr. Grinnell Jones, professor of chemistry, disclosed that Dr. Walter Juda, under his direction, has perfected a secret formula known only as "F. A. M."

The United States Government is understood to be seriously considering huge quantity purchases of the fluid which, when sprayed or painted on wooden surfaces, impregnates them so thoroughly that combustion is practically impossible.

No mere fire repelling surface paint—there are many of these on the market—"F. A. M." seeps into the wood and makes it nearly as difficult to burn as hardened steel.

Priorities Granted

War Production Board priorities have been granted for its manufacture on a large scale, since it could be of inestimable value to war production factories and military establishments as well as to wooden ships and airplane hangars, Dr. Jones said.

If the product is made generally available to the public, it will also be of importance in protecting frame buildings from incendiary bombs, he pointed out.

Actual "incendiary bomb" tests have been conducted by the Inspection Department of Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, Boston, recognized nationally as an authority on fire prevention. The tests have confirmed the fact that "F. A. M." "effectively prevents ignition and spread of combustion in wooden structures," Norman J. Thompson, Laboratories Director, has reported.

To Dr. Juda, his invention represents one way of striking back at Hitler, the man whose advent to power drove him from his native land and exiled his parents and sister to Palestine.

Unless he is permitted to enlist in the Army, this is the young, unassuming German's only method of helping the United Nations wipe out the scourge of Hitlerian persecution.

Like so many other intellectuals driven from Germany as a result of Nazi racial theories, Dr. Juda is plunging into the task of helping make America strong—the land of

Continued on Page 5, Column 3

U. S. Unifies Aleutian Air Command, Allied Bombers Hit Hamburg Again; Saboteurs Challenge Trial by Army

Counsel for seven men question President's power in plea before Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—Government prosecutors of seven alleged Nazi saboteurs fought a defense challenge of President Roosevelt's right to order a military trial by contending before the Supreme Court today that the prisoners were "enemies in as practical a sense as parachutists or invading armies."

The challenge of the wartime powers of the President and Commander in Chief came in a request for a writ of habeas corpus, through which Army officers sworn to defend the accused seek to get their case taken away from the Presidentially-appointed military commission and into the civil courts.

To the defense contention that the President's proclamation denying the prisoners access to civil courts was "totally invalid and unconstitutional," the prosecution rejoined:

"Those whom the enemy sends to destroy our industries and lives and the very existence of the nation can hardly be in a position to claim Constitutional rights, privileges, and immunities from the nation which they seek to destroy."

Extraordinary Session

The arguments were presented at an extraordinary session of the nation's highest tribunal, gathered at the call of Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone. The Court chamber was filled with persons eager to have a spectator's part at the unusual event.

As Col. Kenneth C. Royall of defense counsel outlined the defense case and noted the admission of the prisoners that they had landed from German submarines, Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson interposed a question as to why they did not constitute "an invading force."

Colonel Royall explained that the prisoners were contending that they used that method to escape from Germany, and were not admitting that they were members of the German military force.

But even if they did constitute "an invading force," he continued, they still were entitled to access to the civil courts.

Mr. Justice Jackson insisted that he could not understand when an invader received the right to enter the civil courts.

"When he enters the community," Colonel Royall said.

"Does that mean that every spy

Continued on Page 18, Column 2

Background of saboteurs' plea for writs of habeas corpus: Page 3.

Associated Press

Russians Speed to Meet Axis Threat

Upper: Disdaining mechanized transportation, members of a Cossack cavalry unit ride their horses over a hill somewhere in Russia to meet a German attack. They are protected by steel helmets and armed with submachine guns. Lower: Carrying rifles slung over their backs, a column of Russian dispatch riders rolls over a dirt road on the Southern Front.

Resistance of Russians stiffens as foe pushes south and east from Rostov area

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The United States Navy announced that it had taken over unified command of all air operations in the Aleutian Islands.

Joint operations in the Hawaiian area, the Eastern Caribbean, Aleutians, and sea frontiers are therefore under direction of the Navy. The Army directs operations in the Canal Zone and in Australia.

Meanwhile the only sign of Allied diversion to relieve the critical Russian situation in the Caucasus has been a second major predawn bombing raid on the great submarine factory at Hamburg, and an attack by heavy bombers on Suda Bay, Crete.

The loss of 32 British bombers in the Hamburg raid would indicate a sizable force—possibly 500 or 600—which is the number estimated in Sunday's raid on the City when 29 planes were lost, resulting in 90 persons killed, according to Berlin.

The other raid, on Suda Bay, was presumably a defensive operation to prevent planes and material from being ferried over to Marshal Rommel on the now-stagnant Egyptian front. Germany retaliated by sending 50 to 70 bombers over England, the main target being Birmingham, industrial metropolis of the Midlands.

No diversion of direct value to the Russians, however, has yet been attempted, and the situation of Marshal Timoshenko's men, as the Germans keep forcing crossings of the Don on a 300-mile front, still hangs in doubt.

The Nazis appear to be waiting until more crossings are forced before launching their main attack. Having assembled sufficient men east of the river, they may be expected to push eastward to cut off the Caucasus from the Sea of Azov to the Caspian and so attempt to separate the Russians in the Caucasus from the remainder of the Army.

The main forward moves at the moment, toward Kushchevsk, 45 miles south of Rostov, and across the Manych and Sal Rivers 50 miles east of that City, appear to be dictated by the disposition of the Russian troops. Important bridgeheads, meanwhile, are being thrust across the Don near Tsimlyansk, midway between Rostov and Stalingrad, on the vital railway from the Black Sea to Stalingrad. There are signs that a formidable advance is being planned at this point.

The Russians, however, appear still to be offering stout resistance and the question of possible reserves remains open. They appear to be exacting the heaviest possible price for every Nazi gain.

Meanwhile, a disquieting dispatch from Australia reports a patrol engagement between British and Japanese in New Guinea at Kokoda, only 60 miles from the British base of Port Moresby. The only comforting aspect of this discovery that the Japanese recently landing near Buna already were halfway to Port Moresby is the presence of an 8,000-foot range guarding the port.

Danish Churches Foster Resistance to Germans

By Religious News Service

NEW YORK—Resistance of the churches to the Nazis is growing in Denmark, according to authoritative reports, which indicate that Danish religious leaders, backed by their congregations, are letting the Nazis know they are going to resist the New Order to the end.

The extent of religious opposition may be gauged by the diatribes against church leaders in the Danish Nazi organs. Faedrelandet, Nazi daily, discussing the problem of resistance recently, complained: "Church circles are the worst, for they dismiss Nazism from a Christian and ethical standpoint. This undermining work is being done from many pulpits."

Kritisk Ugerevy, Nazi weekly, denounced Danish religious leaders and accused them of undermining the morale of the people and of supporting the Archbishop of Canterbury. The publication went on to say that "the same thing that has happened to bishops, pastors, and teachers in Germany and Norway will take place in Denmark when the time comes."

Dr. Koch Is Leader

Anti-Nazi opposition in Denmark differs from resistance in most other occupied countries. It is almost entirely a spiritual resistance, characterized by few, if any, acts of violence or sabotage. This nonviolent resistance is said to be a deliberate policy of the Danish Government and of the nation's leaders.

Heading spiritual resistance throughout the country is Dr. Hal Koch, Professor of Theology at the University of Copenhagen. Largely due to his leadership, several hundred Danish young people's societies, religious, academic, political, folk high school, and other groups, have been organized into a huge federation of Danish young people's societies with about 300,000 members. The central object of this federation is to resist alien ideologies and preserve Danish freedom and independence. This federation is in the forefront of resistance, and is probably the first instance in which youth groups of an occupied country are leading the fight against Nazi domination.

At least one attempt has been made to assassinate Professor Koch. On June 12, a bomb exploded in front of his villa in a suburb of Copenhagen, but the theologian was unharmed.

As in Norway, the established Church in Denmark is the Lutheran Church, which is supported by the State. There are some 1,300 clergymen in the country supervised by nine bishops and a number of deans. At the time of the last census only 70,000 Danes out of a total population of about 4,-

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Shanghai Has Its Own Type Of Appeasers

In his third article since his release by the Japanese, Frederick B. Opper, representative of The Christian Science Monitor in the Far East, tells of some American and Anglo-Saxon residents of Shanghai who have sought to come to terms with the Japanese. Mr. Opper was held captive by the Japanese for 100 days and with other correspondents was freed in exchange for Japanese nationals held in the United States.

By Frederick B. Opper
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOURENÇO MARQUES, Portuguese East Africa, July 29—Shanghai is at present one of the chief Japanese propaganda centers of the Orient on the basis of its "international" character.

The City's Chinese and foreign population, however, overwhelmingly disbelieve Japanese claims, with Japan making more enemies than friends from week to week.

The chief of the Japanese propaganda urges co-operation of Shanghai's international groups because the City is far removed from the actual war zones.

Some foreigners, anxious not to antagonize the City's rulers, have agreed to fall in line with the Japanese demands. For example, the Australian shortwave program

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Does Liquor Issue in Camps Demand Immediate Action?

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Every so often a reporter comes across a story which demands writing. This is one of them.

It's not an easy story to write because it may be interpreted as a blanket indictment of the Army and Navy, which is certainly not the intention.

But it deals with a phase of the present all-out war effort which is in part the soldiers' and sailors' own private affair and in part the concern of every citizen who has put his shoulder to the wheel. It's the old familiar story of liquor and the man in uniform.

Two letters of recent date which came to this reporter's desk impel writing of the story. The first was the charge that depth bombs were dropped in Edgartown Harbor by members of a Navy PT Boat crew merely for the amusement of folks who had entertained them on shore. The other told of many drunken soldiers from Camp Edwards lying on a Cape beach, "to get over their condition."

Depth Bomb Dropped

Bolstering the first charge was a copy of Henry Beetle Hough's Vineyard Gazette carrying a factual front page story about the incident in part as follows:

"One of three PT boats of the United States Navy, leaving Edgartown Harbor yesterday afternoon (July 23), dropped a live depth charge loaded with TNT in the outer harbor and the charge failed to explode. A radio report to the office of the Coast Guard at Vineyard Haven was made immediately, and two boats turned back, one of them tieing up for a second time at the Edgartown Yacht Club wharf to make a report of the incident."

Something that the Gazette did not discuss comes on the individual authority of a letter-writer to this newspaper:

"I was in Edgartown near the Yacht Club when these three PT boats came in and went to the Yacht Club to see them at close range and was there when many of the men came off, leaving a few on board to guard.

"One of the summer residents took three of the ranking officers home for luncheon and a number of the young girls led the rest. I should say about 20, to the Kelly House bar for beer before coming back to the Yacht Club for lunch.

"About 3 p. m. we saw the three boats go out of the harbor and two of them turn around some distance out and come back.

Influence of Liquor

"Now this all seems very sociable and patriotic, but the thing that most of the people objected to was that the men left pretty well under the influence of liquor, and as far as the townspeople can find out, the dropping of these depth charges was a result of the liquor and to give the ones who entertained them back on shore a thrill.

"After all, we buy war bonds to pay for these bombs, and don't want them wasted or put in the path of fishing boats or small craft that would be using the harbor."

In view of these observations, a further paragraph from the Vineyard Gazette story appears significant:

"The PT boats went out immediately following their report of the matter, leaving the depth charge unguarded except by a temporary marker consisting of a lifebuoy anchored in place. The Coast Guard at Vineyard Haven made arrangements to guard the spot, but there was some delay before these arrangements could be carried out, and meantime the TNT reposed underneath the placid surface of the harbor with

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Lack of Motors Bars Cargo Planes

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 29—Limiting factors to vast cargo carrying air fleets like those advocated by Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilding manufacturer, are the bottlenecks of aviation engines and strategic materials, witnesses before two Senate committees declared today.

The testimony was a curtain raiser for the appearance of Mr. Kaiser himself, who precipitated a nation-wide controversy by demanding immediate mass production of air cargo carriers to assist the submarine-menaced shipping lanes. But the witnesses today before the Truman Committee and a Senate Military Affairs Subcommittee simultaneously emphasized the difficulties in the way.

Primarily these are engine production difficulties, Harold E. Talbot, WPB Air Transport Chief told the Truman Committee. Testimony by Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, World War Ace and head of the Eastern Air Lines was not essentially different. These and other witnesses emphasized the prospect of big future air carriers, but declared time would be necessary. The possibilities of plywood airplanes, and gliders, were viewed optimistically by these and other witnesses.

Higgins Abandons Contract Efforts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, July 29

Andrew Jackson Higgins, New Orleans shipbuilder who sought to have a contract for 200 Liberty ships which was canceled by the Maritime Commission renewed, has abandoned his efforts.

Mr. Higgins charged that there was no shortage of steel—the reason given for the cancellation. He has returned to New Orleans to carry on construction of torpedo and landing boats. [Further details: Financial Page.]

Harold E. Talbot, WPB Air Transport Chief, told the Truman Committee that the shortage of alloy steel had been expected for a year and a half and that it was due to increased war production. Increased furnace capacity should allow officials to balance the engine production next year.

Mr. Talbot contended that the transport plane program is being pushed, although specific models have been changed. Two such carriers are in production, he said. The Curtiss C-46 has just started to come out of the factory, he said, and took four years to design.

The four-engine Douglas C-54 is about ready to begin production.

Other transport cargo models are under consideration, he explained.

Plywood transport planes are on order and are being built, the witness said. The limiting factor is engines and instruments, he said. There is a shortage of spruce, but there is an adequate substitute.

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Caucasus Battle:

Nazi Spearheads Hits Stiff Defense

Moscow dispatches described the Russian defense of the Caucasus as stiffening as the steadily reinforced German drive across the Lower Don shaped into spearheads toward Kushchevka, Salsk, and the Tikhoretsk-Stalingrad Railroad linking the oil fields to Central Russia.

A communiqué said the Red Army was "displaying stubborn resistance" after being forced back in the Bataisk area, 13 miles south of Rostov along the main railway to the oil port of Baku. Kushchevka is a station on this line 45 miles south of Rostov.

The Germans also were meeting stiff resistance against a secondary thrust developing down a spur line angling southeast from Bataisk to the junction with the Tikhoretsk-Stalingrad Railway at Salsk, 100 miles southeast of Rostov.

Farther up the Don, midway between Rostov and Stalingrad, Germans battled under shellfire and bombing in an attempt to enlarge at least three bridgeheads on the south bank of the river in the Tsimlyansk area, where the Don flows within 35 miles of the last

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Compulsory Savings Are Favored as a Means to Fight Inflation

Additional Advantage Lies In Postwar Purchasing Power

Compulsory savings should be adopted by the United States as a principal measure to fight inflation, Dr. Joseph L. Snider, Professor of Business Economics at the Harvard Business School, declared today.

Professor Snider said it would not be possible to raise taxes high enough to head off the inflationary danger, and therefore that compulsory savings should be resorted to.

An additional advantage in compulsory savings, he noted, lay in the building up of reserve of purchasing power by those under the compulsory scheme for use after the war.

"What is bringing on the threat of inflation," the economist pointed out, "is our rapidly increasing income. The rise in national income which is resulting from war production is unprecedented.

"It is estimated that the volume of purchasing power in excess of the volume of goods and services available for civilian use at current price levels will amount to just under $20,000,000,000 in 1942 and over that amount in 1943."

A Different Viewpoint

While compulsory savings are probably coming, even that step will not be sufficient to stave off inflation, and the country will have to take on general rationing, Dean William G. Sutcliffe, head of the College of Business Administration of Boston University, forecast today.

"You can't control inflation through compulsory savings and taxes alone," said Dean Sutcliffe, who is Professor of Economics.

"You have first got to stabilize wages and farm prices in addition to the commodity price ceilings now in effect, and then you have got to ration.

"I don't think you can reduce the excess of purchasing power just through a compulsory savings setup, because the proceeds of the savings plan would be insufficient to wipe out the gap between the national income and the volume of goods available for purchase.

"Compulsory savings, incidentally, is simply another tax, with provision for subsequent refund.

Should Be Certain Restrictions

"If compulsory savings are to be anti-inflationary, they must be so arranged that the saver cannot spend at will by discounting Government bonds, as is now possible with war bonds. There should be a definite or indefinite date so as to release the savings when the emergency passes.

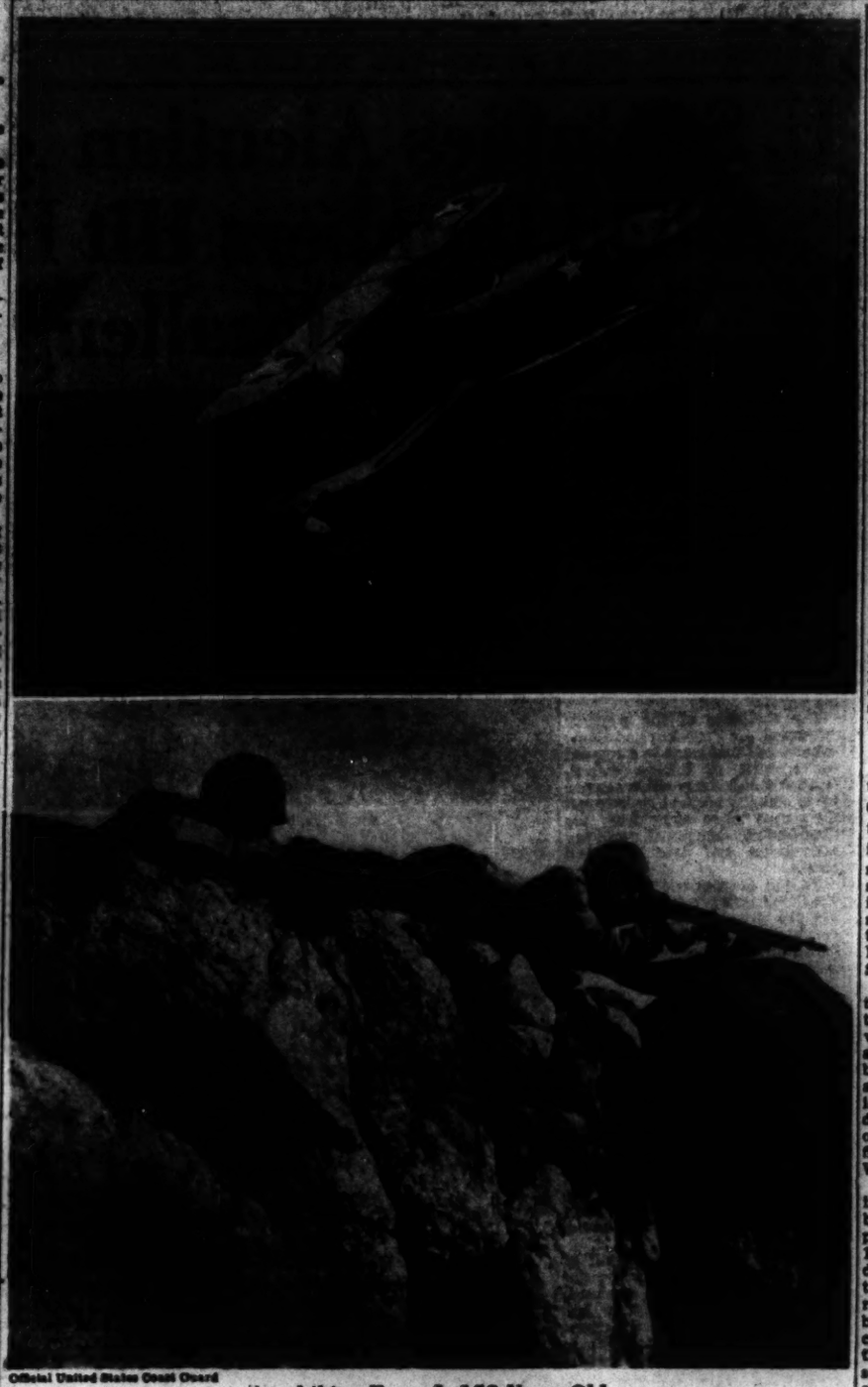
"Britain was forced to rationing some time ago, and I assume that rationing will of necessity become a part of the anti-inflationary program of our Government also.

"Such rationing will apply to all important consumers' goods—clothing, furniture, and everything else of significance in civilian life.

"An enormous drop in the amount of goods available is on the way. Leon Henderson, the Price Administrator, expects the drop in consumption to put us on the level of 1932, at the bottom of the depression.

"One of the great advantages of rationing is that it means all will get their fair share of the available goods.

"The plan also prevents hoarding. No doubt 'black markets' will start up if rationing is adopted, where people can surreptitiously buy articles for which they have no rationing cards. But the beginnings of 'black markets' are already reported."



Official United States Coast Guard

Amphibian Force Is 152 Years Old

In the air, on land and at sea, the amphibian forces of the United States Coast Guard next week celebrate 152 years of service. Actual anniversary date is Aug. 4, but the week's commemorative exercises will begin Sunday in Boston. Here are three shots of the Guardsmen at work. Top: A coastal patrol plane flies high somewhere above the New England coast. Center: Anti-invasion troops, one of the lesser-known branches of the Coast Guard, go through their paces.

Truck Drivers Are Warned By Ration Chief

Severe penalties will be imposed on cheating truck drivers attempting to use truck ration books to obtain gasoline for private cars, Eldon C. Shoup, New England Regional Rationing Executive, warned today in Boston.

"Rationing of the strictest kind is absolutely necessary," said Mr. Shoup, who announced that Federal enforcement agencies will not hesitate to crack down on violators.

Despite the fact that the rationing plan is less than a week old, gasoline dealers have already reported attempts to "chisel" extra gasoline, Mr. Shaup revealed. This is not restricted to motorists, but for some time has included complaints against truck drivers, he said.

Rationing regulations violations are punishable by a year's imprisonment and $10,000 fine, or both.

Mr. Shoup revealed that truck drivers, some of them working for fleet operators, have attempted to persuade dealers to exchange "B" coupons for gasoline for use in passenger cars. An investigation is under way, he said.

Efforts to Clear

Meanwhile, as it was disclosed that an estimated more than 87,000 Bay State motorists gave up the use of their passenger cars during the first week of the permanent gasoline rationing program, a special House Committee at Washington went into its third day of sessions today in an effort to clarify the fuel-oil, gasoline, rubber problem in the 17 rationed Eastern States.

There was a stern warning from the Committee that residents of the Atlantic Seaboard will face a winter of curtailed heating oil and gasoline supplies. "There will be curtailed consumption in this area until overland transportation is far in excess of what it is today," declared Juba] R. Parten, Director of the Transportation Division, Office of Petroleum Co-ordinator, in Washington.

Present deliveries of petroleum into the East total about 938,000 barrels a day, he said, with the prospect that soon they might be 1,000,000 barrels a day. The normal demand, he added, has been between 1,600,000 and 1,700,000 barrels a day. "To delude ourselves by thinking we will not have to curtail consumption while going through this crisis is to do ourselves violent harm," Mr. Parten added.

Resignation Received

In Massachusetts, today, as gasoline filling station dealers and garages reported a reduction of from 35 to 50 per cent in sales, as compared with a normal week in pre-rationed months, the office of State Administrator Henry Parkman, Jr., was receiving an increasing number of resignations of local rationing board members in Massachusetts.

Mr. Parkman today appealed to local rationing board members engaged in politics to put aside partisan politics for the duration if they can be of greater service to their local rationing boards.

He said he had made a personal appeal to two Republican members of the Fairhaven War Price Rationing Board to reconsider their resignations because of the particularly excellent job accomplished in that town. The two members who resigned are both members of the local Republican Town Committee.

He said an appeal also had been made to a Democratic rationing board member in a town he refused to name, resulting in the resignation of the rationing board member from the Democratic Town Committee. He asked all rationing board members to consider in their judgment whether they would contribute more to the war effort by remaining on the rationing board or by engaging in active politics.

Two reports have been received at the State OPA office from irate, outraged public citizens checking on trucks, Mr. Parkman said. One report stated that a moving van operator had left his motor running 20 minutes. The other report was similar, to the effect that a coal truck driver left his motor running for 15 minutes. Mr. Parkman urged operators to turn their motors off whenever possible to conserve fuel.

Mr. Parkman said that legal action against motorists whose vehicles do not display their A, B, C, or S stickers is under consideration. An unofficial survey earlier this week indicated that at least 70 per cent of Massachusetts motor vehicles are without stickers.

Photo by Martha Burnham

Children Vote for Concert Favorites

Children at the second morning Esplanade Concert today rushed to take advantage of Conductor Arthur Fiedler's invitation to vote for the music of the next two Wednesday morning programs. Mrs. Fiedler is shown here writing down titles suggested by the music-loving youngsters.

Does Liquor Issue in Camps Demand Immediate Action?

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only the life preserver to show its position."

The second letter writer, who apparently confused morale with morals, suggested that if this reporter were to make a trip to Woods Hole, "where many soldiers from Camp Edwards are stationed," he would find that the high Army "morale" of which he spoke in a recent story is entirely lacking.

All one sees, the letter writer said, are "a lot of drunken soldiers who lie all over the beach to get over their condition."

"I had hoped to spend some time," the letter writer continued, "but the disgusting action of the soldiers was more than I could stand. The bar at the hotel (where the letter writer was staying) is constantly crowded with them—drinking and very boisterous, and I feel it is a disgrace to the uniform and the country."

These two incidents may be dismissed officially as isolated cases. This reporter, who has spent much time in the Camp Edwards area, particularly early this spring when he made a three-day survey of the region in an effort to find out exactly what the liquor situation was, has no first hand observations to make that would indicate general conditions of this nature.

One fact, however, is certain. The Cape is a vulnerable place. Enemy action off shore has already brought the war very close to Cape Cod. Large scale military operations on the Cape, much of it of highly secretive nature, provide a constant invitation to enemy saboteurs.

There are those who don't discount the possibility of small invading parties equipped, commando style, to wreak considerable havoc.

Not to Frighten

This is not meant to frighten Cape residents or summer visitors—things are pretty well under control down there.

But it is meant to point out that Army and Navy men can't afford to be other than in full possession of their faculties at all times. Drunken soldiers lying on a beach and Navy crews who drop depth charges for entertainment purposes wouldn't be of much value in the event of a real incident.

There have been troops on Cape Cod whose presence there was a military secret. There will probably be more such troops. The voluble tongue of a man who has been drinking can scarcely be expected to keep such information secret.

If there is increased drinking among soldiers on Cape Cod it may be attributable to the changing nature of the camp.

Last April, Army Chaplains told this writer that as more troops from other sections of the country came in and local New England troops moved out, the professional vice racket—then practically nonexistent—and the liquor problem would probably be accentuated. This because the newer troops would be farther removed from the home influences than members of the Yankee Division, most of whom got home frequently.

It is unmistakably true that many of the Cape towns support more licensed liquor places than possibly could be maintained without the soldier patronage.

One bottled goods liquor store was built in the woods only about three minutes from one of the entrances to Camp Edwards. It has been reported, unofficially, that its sales are among the highest in the State.

Stop Frequently

This writer has seen Army trucks and command cars stop there frequently, in mid-day hours while soldiers and officers were presumably on duty. Purchases have been made and the Army cars have been observed returning to camp.

Isolated cases? Possibly. We certainly hope so.

Down in Biloxi, Miss., where there is a large Army camp, a letter which just reached the desk informs us, they had an election the other day. The townspeople, fed up with a political regime which had tolerated liquor in a dry State, and slot machines, called for a new deal and got it.

The new regime has outlawed both liquor and slot machines which, apparently, had been two of the most flourishing industries. An Army officer, involved in the political scandals leading to the clean sweep, is now under indictment by a Grand Jury for his actions and has been relieved of his command.

This is not to imply that such conditions prevail on Cape Cod. But it is reasonable to expect that Cape Codders may demand some curtailment of the liquor flow if the safety and charm of this delightful spot were endangered.

Bay State's Candidate List Of 1,140 May Be Reduced

The list of 1,140 candidates seeking Republican and Democratic nominations for Federal and State elective offices at the Sept. 15 primaries is expected to be pared down somewhat by the time the withdrawal deadline arrives on Friday at 5 p. m.

The final hour for submitting nomination papers at the office of Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, was passed yesterday with Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, failing to enter the fight for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

Mr. Brandon's decision to leave the nomination contest to Francis E. Kelly, former Lieutenant Governor, and Mayor Roger L. Putnam, Mayor of Springfield, gave strength to reports that Mr. Brandon failed to gain Roosevelt administration support for his own candidacy while in Washington last week.

No Opposition

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has no opposition for renomination. Neither have Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Frederic W. Cook, perennial Secretary of State, and Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R), of Massachusetts, faces Courtenay Crocker, president of the Massachusetts Branch, League of Nations Association, for the Republican Senatorial nomination. Mr. Crocker is endeavoring to "smoke out" Senator Lodge on his isolationist record.

The Democratic nomination for United States Senator is the subject of a free-for-all fight, with Representative Joseph E. Casey (D), of Massachusetts, and Joseph B. Ely, former Governor, leaders among the five candidates.

A total of 555 Republicans and 585 Democrats filed nomination papers for various offices.

Wide Open Field

The only fight for major state position among the Republicans is that for the State Treasurer nomination. William E. Hurley, having served the constitutional limit of three consecutive terms, must step out, thus leaving the field wide open for other candidates. The result is that five men and one woman are seeking the nomination.

Similarly a multi-candidate battle is being staged for the Democratic State Treasurer nomination. Five Democrats are in the field.

Three Democrats are vying for the Democratic Secretary of State nomination to oppose Mr. Cook, while Mayor John C. Carr of Medford has no opposition for the Democratic nomination for Governor. Two years ago he was runner-up for the same nomination in a packed field. James E. Agnew, former Boston City Councilor, likewise has no opposition for the Democratic nomination for Attorney General.

East Coast Mayors To Meet in Boston For Oil Conference

Urging "moderate rationing" of fuel oil in the Middle West to "provide the Atlantic Coast with minimum requirements," Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York today called a conference of his Committee of Atlantic State Mayors on Fuel Oil, to meet in Boston City Hall next Wednesday, Aug. 5.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston disclosed the fact of the scheduled meeting to a press conference this morning, adding that Mayors of practically all large cities of the Coast were invited and many were expected to attend.

The Committee, of which Mayor La Guardia is Chairman, has already "made progress" on securing price adjustments and better distribution facilities from Washington authorities, the New York Mayor said in a communication to Mayor Tobin.

Urging rationing in the Middle West, the Committee Chairman said the "hardships created by the war" should not be borne by the East alone, and added that the present situation was "manifestly unfair."

Next Wednesday's meeting is scheduled for 10 a. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

an International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Oil Delivery Cut Seen As Storage Aid

Curtailment of fuel oil deliveries in the East between Aug. 3 and Sept. 15, as ordered today by the War Production Board in Washington is not expected to have too harsh an effect on domestic consumers in New England, officials of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety said today.

The WPB order is purely a precautionary measure, they said, to develop storage in this area.

Fuel oil is used very little for heating purposes during the period in which deliveries will be suspended, they pointed out. Practically the only use to which it is put is to heat water, which can be done on the kitchen range.

The few whom the order does effect severely will have to make use of gas, electricity, coal or wood, the Public Safety officials stated.

Oil dealers and State officials foresaw an immediate rush by fuel oil consumers to place orders for deliveries this week end before the WPB ruling goes into effect. They pointed out, however, that only one delivery could be made to any consumer and that this delivery was limited in amount to 50 per cent of the fuel used by the consumer during the Aug. 3-Sept. 15 period last year.

Beef Supply Continues to Drop As OPA Chief Is Urged to Act

With a committee of wholesale dealers in Washington today to urge immediate steps to end Boston's sudden beef "famine," and New England Congressmen threatening to demand a Congressional investigation of the situation, supplies of beef in local markets dwindled almost to the vanishing point, as meat men described this as "the slimmest day we've had yet as far as beef supplies are concerned."

Expressing concern over "pressure being exerted on Leon Henderson to boost the cost of beef to the housewife," Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association, sent a wire to Mr. Henderson this morning urging the OPA Administrator to "hold that beef price line."

"Three thousand of the finest Massachusetts Grocery and Provision Dealers and a million New England housewives will back you to the limit," the message declared.

"Claims that beef is being withheld from New England because of lack of profit are fantastic when suppliers are also claiming huge sales to the government for Lease Lend and Army requirements. Government prices to suppliers are well above ceiling prices to retailers and with no sales costs to be deducted from profits, suppliers must be making enough profit to more than offset any claimed loss of profit in New England.

"Our President's plea that we all make sacrifices means suppliers as well as consumers."

Thus the situation seemed to resolve itself into a price war rather than a problem of shortage, with New England suppliers refusing to purchase beef under the present restrictive ceiling price unless that ceiling can be raised and the price passed on to the consumer in order to give the meat dealer a wider margin of profit.

A glimmer of hope for relief was contained this morning in a statement of Representative Edith Nourse Rogers of Lowell, who said, after a conference with Department of Agriculture officials, that the problem seemed "a little nearer solution."

She expressed the belief that there might be action on the matter within a few days, but thought the shortage would not be automatically adjusted by the slaughter of more cattle.

Mrs. Rogers also described the problem as one of marketing facilities rather than an actual scarcity of beef, adding that the situation was rapidly becoming more acute in Massachusetts and Maine. She obtained a first-hand picture of Boston's plight yesterday when she toured the wholesale market with Mr. McCabe and inspected the almost empty beef coolers.

Meantime, housewives are to be commended, as one meat buyer expressed it, for voluntarily seeking other meat products instead of rushing to buy the remaining cuts of beef while they may be had. Stores which expected to be cleaned out of beef over the week end report that they still have limited supplies on hand.

Wholesale prices on lamb, poultry and fish—on which no ceiling price has been established—have risen as a result of heavier buying of these substitutes, but in most cases these increases have been absorbed by the retail dealer without passing them along as yet to the consumer.

Gas Lack Irks N. H. Spotters

CONCORD, N. H., July 29 (AP)—A threat of numerous resignations of men and women manning New Hampshire's 190 plane observation posts because of gasoline rationing today faced Col. Melvin W. Rowell, civilian director of the Aircraft Warning Service.

Colonel Rowell said he had been informed from several sections of the State that observation post groups were threatening to quit their non-paying night and day jobs unless some plan is devised under which they can get extra gasoline for wartime duty.

Under Office of Price Administration rules, holders of A books must prove they have used 150 miles of the 240 of travel monthly for gainful purposes before they are entitled to extra allowances. Plane spotters complain that they are penalized by this ruling because they must give up 150 miles of gas allowance before they can get gasoline to travel to and from posts.

Colonel Rowell said he was "bending every effort" to straighten out "this serious situation," and had appealed to Army officers in Boston for assistance. In some of the north country areas in New Hampshire, the Aircraft Warning Service said, volunteer spotters travel from 60 to 90 miles a week to and from posts.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Latin-America, its history and part in the present war crisis will be the general theme of a series of Wednesday lectures given by C. Wellington Furlong. This series is presented by the Pan-American Society of Massachusetts and takes place at the Society's headquarters, 680 Commonwealth Avenue, at 7:30-8:30 p. m. Admission to lectures, by cards.

Moving pictures on a variety of popular subjects, subject of the Amateur Association of Scientific Workers and the Harvard Natural History Group, free to the public in the lecture room, Room 100, Boston University, at 8 p. m.

Thursday

Gallery talk entitled "Old Masterpieces," by Mrs. Maynard Cross, free to the public at the Museum of Fine Arts, 11 a. m.

Band recital by Walter Guglielmo, tenor, at the Brattle Square Church, Harvard Square, will be the piano accompanist. The public is welcome to attend at 7:45 p. m.

Entertainments Unavailable Today ◀ Radio Theatrical Page 4

Four Marines Win Life Saving Medals

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—Four marines have been awarded silver life saving medals for rescuing persons from the water, the Navy announced today.

They were Sergeant John R. Breeze, Arbon, Idaho; Corporal Oscar M. Norrow, Bergholz, Ohio; Corporal Alphonse A. Glatki, Worcester, Mass., and Private John B. Lippard, Littlefield, Texas.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

WARM | SHOWERS | RAIN | COLD

Boston and Vicinity: Moderate temperature tonight with scattered light showers late tonight, gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine: Little change in temperature tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Little change in temperature tonight with scattered light showers for south portion and in the mountains of the north portion mild thunder showers.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island: Little change in temperature tonight with scattered light showers and mild thunder showers.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 1:15 p. m.; height 10.5 feet. Thursday, 1:30 a. m.; height 11.1 feet. Lights all vessels Wednesday at 6:10 p. m.

Federal Immunity Claim for Boats

Contention that slot machines operated on three Nantasket steamers are on "Federal territory" and therefore do not violate a State Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission rule against gambling devices was made today at a Commission hearing.

William H. Lewis, attorney for the Boston - Nantasket Steamship Company, claimed that the boats are licensed and operated under the registry of the Federal Government and under United States navigation laws.

"The rule has no application on a vessel registered and enrolled and flying the flag of the United States and operating on navigable waters, even if these waters are in Boston Harbor," Mr. Lewis asserted.

The hearing was held on the complaint of Commission investigators that machines were operated on three Nantasket steamers. The case was taken under advisement.

Defense Granted Recess to Study Spy Case Papers

HARTFORD, Conn., July 29 (AP)—Federal Court Judge J. Joseph Smith granted the defense a recess today in which to study documents seized by the Federal Bureau of Investigation from the Rev. Kurt Emil Molzahn, Philadelphia clergyman on trial on a charge of violation of the 1917 Espionage Act.

James W. Carpenter, one of the Rev. Mr. Molzahn's attorneys, obtained the respite after three jurors and two alternates were selected to complete the panel which will try the pastor of Old Zion's Lutheran Church on a charge that he conspired with four other men to furnish Germany and Japan with American military secrets.

Cyril Coleman, another defense lawyer, told reporters a transportation delay had prevented the clergyman's counsel from examining earlier the papers taken from him in Philadelphia since his arrest.

The courtroom in the Federal Building, scene of Connecticut's first spy trial in modern history, was only half filled with 40 spectators.

The pastor, attired in a dark business suit, and cupping his chin in his hands, quietly watched the proceedings leading up to the opening of testimony.

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Beacon 1790

Skills of Men in U. S. Army Weighed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 29—Sorting out and analyzing the occupational skills, hobbies, education, and aptitudes of every man who enters the Army and fitting him into an assignment where he can make his greatest contribution to the war effort is the job of more than 6,000 skilled personnel officers and men.

The personnel groups were carefully selected and trained by the Adjutant General's Office of the War Department and they are engaged in this most important work in nearly every corner of the globe.

A man entering the service today and classified as a mechanic or a potential machine gunner may next month or several months later display aptitudes which may make him a potential antiaircraft gunner, a diesel engine mechanic, a tank commander or an officer candidate.

Because some men fail to measure up to the first estimate of their abilities, and others demonstrate abilities far beyond anything that their civilian experience would indicate, the work of the classification and assignment officer has only begun when at the reception center the first duty or training assignment is recommended.

Diverse Talents Shown

Many men find themselves training for a job that is entirely foreign to any civilian experience. Some such men may feel that the Army is, perhaps, not making the best use of their experiences.

In the majority of the cases they were in the clerical group; or in one of the highly streamlined manufacturing industries where only a single operation is performed by one man; or were attorneys, or teachers or other professional men.

They do not yet realize that as a result of the searching interview and tests that they received, it was determined that they could best serve the Army as fighting men in the ranks of potential leaders of Infantry, of Artillery, of the Armored Force, of the Amphibian Forces, of the Air Forces, or of the engineers, in ordnance, in the Quartermaster Corps, in the Medical Department, in the Chemical Warfare Service or in the Signal Corps.

Priorities on Talent

The distribution of personnel, after existing and potential aptitudes and skills have been analyzed and determined, is based upon the rule of supply and demand upon which priorities have been set up much in the same manner as for national industrial resources.

Actual requirements of the various arms and services to provide filler and loss replacements for existing and new units are known and set up in requirement and replacement rate tables by the many civilian occupational categories that are required to make up our Army and are furnished Service Command commanders in accordance with the Selective Service procurement allotment quota of each Service Command, and also in accordance with the occurrence rate of procurement of each type of civilian occupation in each Service Command which experience has indicated. This provides the first sieve through which men are put when they enter the service.

A second is given them when they arrive at replacement training centers of the various arms and services. Here their records of the interview and test grades attained are reviewed and they are placed in the type of training within their arm or service of assignment where it is believed they will do their best work and in accordance with the numbers required in and priority of each type of training concerned.

In many instances filler replacements are sent to units direct from reception centers and do not go to replacement training centers at all. In such cases identical action is taken when they reach the unit. They are selected for the type of training for which their initial classification indicates they are best fitted and in numbers within the requirements of their unit of assignment.

Contributing Factors

It will be seen from this that while the objective of initial classification is to recommend a man for duty or training in an Army job for which his civilian experience indicates he is best fitted, there are several contributing factors which may result in his being assigned to a duty entirely foreign, to his mind, to any experience he may have had. They include: A surplus of civilian occupations above Army requirements; many civilian jobs having no Army counterpart; a personnel history indicating leadership potentialities which the man himself possibly did not realize.

At the reception center classification and assignment begin. Here all men are interviewed and initially classified. Here their basic classification form is filled out. This card accompanies every man throughout his Army career, and will be used in helping to find a job for him when he returns to civilian life. It summarizes his personal history, schooling, work experience, leadership ability, interests, hobbies, foreign languages, and previous military, R. O. T. C. or CCC experience. Additions and changes are made when necessary, insuring an up-to-date record of information throughout the man's service.

Civilian Work Checked

When the interview is over, the qualification card is checked for completeness, accuracy, and legibility. It is then referred to the classifier, who checks the man's civilian occupations and on the basis of the information on the card recommends his initial duty or training assignment either to a replacement training center or to a unit. This recommended assignment is not necessarily the man's main or even second-best civilian occupation, but is determined on the basis of a complete analysis of each individual which includes his occupation, education, hobbies, previous military training, intelligence, leadership, and other pertinent factors.

The significant information is then coded by punching the various code sections around the edge of the card. Military occupational specialty, previous military training, marital status, main civilian occupation, Army general classification test score, leadership, education, and Service Command of enlistment are among the items coded. Later, when men with particular qualifications are needed, their cards are selected easily with a simple sorting device.

At the replacing training center incoming trainees are assigned to the type of training which they may most readily absorb. The particular needs of the service, however, may make it impossible to assign every man to the specific type of training for which he was first recommended.

The first task is to make certain that each man's training will be in accord with his aptitudes, interests, and experience. Various means are employed to insure training only qualified personnel.

Close Watch on Progress

While the men are receiving varied type of training at the replacement training center, the classification and assignment officer is continually informed about their progress so that any who are not progressing satisfactorily may be reclassified and reassigned to a different type of training. This is especially important in connection with the training of specialists, since these schools have limited space facilities and can be used to train only those men best qualified for the instruction. The classification officer is also kept informed when men in the special training units are ready to return to regular training, so that they may be transferred promptly.

Near the completion of their training, all enlisted men are reported to the Adjutant General by the specification serial number of the military occupational specialty in which they will be qualified for assignment to a unit. The Adjutant General then issues transfer orders for these men to report to various units and installations for which requisitions exist. The men who have completed specialists' schools are distributed to the field according to established priorities.

At units, replacements are assigned to duties on the basis of the information on their qualification cards. The unit personnel officer also uses the cards to keep an inventory of specialists, to select men for cadres and for schools, to recommend men for promotions, and to keep a running roster of all men within the unit who have the physical, mental, moral, leadership, and educational qualifications of potential officer candidates.

New Skills Developed

For various reasons, men may often be reclassified. A specialist gains new skills in the process of training, a soldier of long service can no longer compete physically with younger men, a conscientious objector requests in writing to be assigned to a combat unit, or an enlisted man finds it difficult, because of physical deficiency or emotional instability, to adjust himself to an assignment.

Reassignments are also made to balance the available skills and mental abilities within the units and through the service. Unit commanders report shortages and any oversupply of military specialists so that transfers may be made to balance skills throughout the parent unit and the Army. Throughout the service, the aim of classification is not mere cataloging of men, but efficient use of these men according to their qualifications and the needs of the Army.

Assigned to the work of personnel classification and assignment are skilled commissioned and enlisted specialists designated as personnel technicians and personnel consultants.

By these means men are classified and assigned in terms of their interests, training, experience, and capacities. Through such classification and assignment, the Army of the United States is endeavoring to use available manpower with one and only one object in view—the placement of each man in a job or duty where his strength, vigor, skill, aptitudes and intelligence may be utilized.

U. S. Armed Forces Set at 4,000,000

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 29

President Roosevelt told reporters yesterday that the United States now has around 4,000,000 men under arms.

Assuming that the figure included all the nation's armed forces, this was taken as an indication that the Army may already have reached the 3,600,000 total which Secretary Stimson said several months ago was its goal by the end of 1942.

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Nazis Asked to Bare Feet To Aid Troops, Says BBC

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, July 29—Some indication of the acute clothing shortage in Germany is reflected in the report that the Nazi Youth Leader, Arthur Axman, has issued an appeal urging the people to go barefoot in the summer to save leather and textiles for the troops, the BBC stated yesterday.

ALL-BRAN FUDGE SQUARES—BEST YOU EVER TASTED!

Every mother in the land will want to bake these scrumptious cookies. Children will demolish a plate of them in a wink. Grown-ups rave about their "different" taste and new crunchy texture. They're made, of course, with the famous cereal, Kellogg's All-Bran.

KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN FUDGE SQUARES

2 squares unsweetened chocolate
¼ cup butter
2 eggs
1 cup sugar
¾ cup flour
½ cup All-Bran
½ cup nutmeats
1 teaspoon vanilla extract

Melt chocolate over hot water and add butter. Beat eggs well, add sugar and beat until light and fluffy. Add melted chocolate and butter. Stir in flour, All-Bran, chopped nutmeats and flavoring. Pour into greased pan, making a layer about one-third inch thick. Bake in moderate oven (375° F.) about 30 minutes. Yield: Sixteen 2-inch squares (8 x 8 inch pan).

Mary Churchill Sees Action With Battery in Raids

LONDON, July 29 (AP)—Sergeant Mary Churchill, daughter of the Prime Minister, was among members of the Women's Auxiliary Territorial Service who saw action with antiaircraft batteries during scattered German air raids on the night of July 27.

As in previous raids, a number of "mixed batteries" went into action, women operating range-finders and predictors while men fired the guns.

"Action is an old story to many of our crews," ATS headquarters reported. "Some did fine work during the Exeter and Bath 'Baedeker raids.' Others, more recently trained, came through their first action well, as we had expected."

West Pointers Take Commando Course

Associated Press

Plebes Marching in Battle Dress

Wearing the new-type Army helmet and carrying a heavy pack, Plebes at the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., shown as they return from a long practice march. These youths are undergoing the toughest preacademic course ever given to Plebes. The training course looks like a blitzed countryside. The cadet leaps a three-foot obstruction, worms his way through an eight-foot box, then into a series of connecting snakelike trenches. In the trenches are several insets. In each is an imaginary foe. At the far end, another enemy is encountered—he jumps right out and must be polished off. Once through the trench, the cadet meets obstructions, barbed wire, deep holes, each holding a lurking enemy, high log barricades, and improvised bridges. Course, about 440 yards long, is negotiated in about four minutes.

Background of Saboteurs' Plea For Writs of Habeas Corpus

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 29—Counsel for the German saboteurs are relying on the historic, Anglo-Saxon legal right of habeas corpus in their appeal to the Supreme Court today to wrest jurisdiction from the presidentially appointed military commission and place the trial in a civil court.

The right of habeas corpus ("that you may have the body") is an ancient one, antedating Magna Charta, in which it was embodied. It is designed for the speedy liberation of an individual detained for a crime. The person served with a habeas corpus writ must produce the prisoner at a given time and place, and justify the detention. In the seventeenth century, during the long quarrel of Parliament with the Stuarts, the right of habeas corpus was nullified when judges refused to issue writs. Therefore in 1679 Parliament enacted the Habeas Corpus Act, which not only redefined the habeas corpus privilege, but also imposed penalties on judges who refused to grant it when circumstances justified.

From England the right of habeas corpus was transferred into the jurisprudence of the American Colonies, and thence into the United States Constitution. Article I, Section 9, provides: "The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it."

Ruling Ignored by Lincoln

In 1861 President Lincoln used this clause to suspend habeas corpus, but many authorities held that the right of suspension adhered properly in Congress.

On May 25, 1861, John Merryman, Maryland secessionist, was arrested by military order and imprisoned. Chief Justice Taney issued a writ of habeas corpus which the Army Commander refused to honor, saying that the President had suspended the right of habeas corpus. In the ensuing Merryman case, the Supreme Court, speaking through Justice Taney, declared that only Congress, not the President, could suspend writs of habeas corpus, but Lincoln ignored the ruling, on the advice of his Attorney General.

On March 3, 1863, Congress passed a law authorizing the President, "whenever in his judgment the public safety might require it, to suspend the privilege of the writ (of habeas corpus) in any case arising in any part of the United States." Thus Congress implied its belief that Congress alone could authorize suspension.

Another Case In 1866

In the Milligan case of 1866 the Supreme Court ruled that the right of habeas corpus could not be constitutionally suspended in territory where the civil courts were in full operation and the authority of the Federal Government was unchallenged. Thereupon Milligan was released. He had been convicted and sentenced to execution in 1864 in Indiana, which was not in a state of war, by a military commission.

Four Justices dissented in part in the Milligan decision, agreeing that the prisoner was entitled to a habeas corpus writ, but insisting that a military trial was justified when the civil courts, even though functioning, were incompetent to avert threatened danger or to impose adequate punishment in a time of national peril.

The right of habeas corpus was not suspended in the United States during World War I, which could hardly have been considered a case of invasion or rebellion.

Order by President Johnson

Today's hearing recalls the fact that it was a military commission which in 1865 passed sentence upon seven men and one woman accused of complicity in the assassination of Lincoln.

President Johnson hoped to have those guilty of conspiring to assassinate Lincoln executed prior to the President's funeral at Springfield, Ill., on May 4, 1865, but that plan was obviously impracticable. On May 1, 1865, President Johnson issued an executive order setting up a military commission to try eight prisoners. The tribunal was composed of nine members—three Major Generals, four Brigadier Generals, one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel. The Judge Advocate General of the Army was named Judge Advocate of the proceedings.

President Johnson's order for the military tribunal to try the accused opens by declaring:

"The Attorney General of the United States hath given his opinion that the persons implicated in the murder of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of the Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and in an alleged conspiracy to assassinate other officers of the Federal Government at Washington City, and their aiders and abettors, are subject to the jurisdiction of, and lawfully triable before a military commission."

The trial lasted exactly seven weeks. The prisoners were kept in chains throughout, both in the court room and in prison. Four of the prisoners were sentenced to be hanged, three to life imprisonment, one to six years in jail. President Johnson approved the findings.

End of Bund Hailed

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 29 (AP)—The Cincinnati Freie Presse, a German-language newspaper, said editorially yesterday that the German Bund has "ingloriously and completely disappeared from American life."

This, it added, "should have occurred long ago."

Referring to Walter Kappe, one of three Germans sought by the F. B. I. as expert saboteurs, the Freie Presse continued:

"Walter Kappe must be recognized as the real founder of that organization first known as 'Teutonia,' and then as the 'Friends of New Germany.'"

Pelley Loses

RALEIGH, N. C., July 29 (AP)—The North Carolina Supreme Court refused today to reconsider its opinion of June 24 upholding the conviction of William Dudley Pelley, former "Silver Shirts" leader, on a charge of violating the State's security laws.

Pelley was convicted at Asheville and sentenced to two to three years' imprisonment. He was scheduled to appear in Superior Court in Asheville Monday to begin service of the sentence but did not, and the court issued a capias for him and ordered his bondsman to show cause why his $10,000 bond should not be forfeited.

Pelley and two associates are on trial in Federal Court in Indianapolis, Ind., on charges of sedition.

Volunteer Weather Men

About 5,000 unpaid co-operative observers contribute 75,000 eight-hour days of service to the Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce, each year.

Hopes Held President Has A Rubber Plan

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—Chairman Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa, of the Senate Agriculture Subcommittee which sponsored legislation designed to further production of synthetic rubber from grain alcohol, said today that he hoped President Roosevelt had a plan for bringing sources of synthetic rubber to the best development.

Senator Gillette was commenting on the President's comment at a press conference yesterday that the chances were that the legislation to establish an independent rubber agency "will be vetoed," and that he had in mind an additional move regarding the rubber situation but was not ready to disclose it.

"The committee is more interested in results than anything," Senator Gillette said. He added that if the President's plan would push synthetic rubber production from all sources "it will be very pleasing to the committee, which is tremendously concerned over the dire need of every pound of rubber that can be made available in the shortest time."

Senator Gillette said he went to the President some weeks ago, at the direction of the committee, to urge him to take some action to "bring order out of the rubber chaos and to utilize all sources of synthetic rubber." He said the legislation was introduced when "no action was taken in the next ten days."

Frederic C. Walcott, former President of the Dunlop Tire & Rubber Company, yesterday told a special House committee that Government-held reserves of wheat constituted a "very great" supply for synthetic rubber but that its conversion would cost nearly twice as much as other processes.

Grains and natural gas, he told the House group which is seeking to clarify the fuel, petroleum, and rubber situation, were available in large quantities for synthetic rubber production, but use of petroleum by-products would be cheaper.

Son's Deed Starts Pardon for Father

SACRAMENTO, Calif., July 29 (AP)—In recognition of the "bravery and unselfish" devotion to duty of Lieut. Herbert C. Mayes, who gave his life in a torpedo-bomber attack on a Japanese aircraft carrier, the State Pardon Advisory Board has recommended a full pardon for his father, Herbert C. Mayes.

Tightening Up of War Relief Is Expected Under New Rule

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 29—American organizations doing war relief work for Great Britain and others of the United Nations may soon expect tighter governmental supervision over their gifts.

1. Establishment of the President's War Relief Control Board, with power to eliminate duplication in efforts of both foreign and domestic relief agencies.

2. Joint announcement by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill that all clothing parcels for Britain must be sent through the American Red Cross or the British War Relief Society, which predicts that the total amount of such gift supplies in the future will be much less than in the past because more and more shipping space is being diverted to "goods of a more warlike character."

[The shipments from The Christian Science War Relief Committee are handled through the British War Relief Society, though their distribution is done by The Christian Science organization in London. They are expected to continue in substantially the same volume as they already comprise essentials.]

Brings Relief Up to Date

The President's executive order, reconstituting the President's Committee on War Relief Activities under the chairmanship of Former Ambassador Joseph E. Davies into the new War Relief Control Board modernizes the nation's creaking relief machinery which had been operating under the Neutrality Act, practically all of which was wiped from the statute books last November.

Under its old powers the Board had no authority to ask accounting of funds collected for China, Russia and Finland because these nations had never been actually declared belligerents by the United States.

The new Board is not expected to curtail the activities of any agency doing legitimate and efficient war relief work, but it will have power to "eliminate or merge agencies in the interests of efficiency and economy."

Its powers will apply not only to charities involved in rehabilitating foreign nations, but also to refugee relief in this country, relief and welfare of the armed forces of the United States and their dependents and to relief of civilians in the United States affected by enemy action.

Those Not Included

Excluded from the Board's jurisdiction are local charitable activities "of a normal and usual character," the American Red Cross and established religious organizations which operate outside the field covered by the order.

In regard to the tightening up on gifts for Britain, British information officials here interpret the Roosevelt-Churchill order as barring shipment of individual clothing packages to Britain. All such donations must now be shipped through the American Red Cross or the British War Relief, and cannot be addressed to specific persons.

Actually this system has been in effect for some months now, but American Red Cross officials warn that with the tightened shipping situation more and more space will have to go into munitions and food.

It is still possible to send individually-addressed food packages to persons in England, but British information sources here advised those that want to send such packages to "do it quickly."

Postoffice Cuts '42 Deficit But Sees Rise in '43

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—Postmaster General Frank C. Walker announced last night that the Post Office Department had a deficit of $14,857,529 for the fiscal year ended June 30, the smallest since 1924, but added that the deficit for the current year would be "several times greater" because of increasing workload volume and declining revenues.

Preliminary figures on the 1942 fiscal year showed revenues totaling $858,691,029, against expenditures of $873,548,621, Mr. Walker said. This was an increase over the previous year of 5.64 per cent in revenues and 4.22 per cent in expenditures.

"For the first time in postal history," the Postmaster General said, "we find that, notwithstanding a very considerable increase in the workload, revenues are now declining. There is every indication that, despite an increased workload, revenues will continue to decline further. . . .

"The postal establishment is now feeling the effects of the great, and at this time unpredictable, changes in the national economy, great shifts in population, large mobilization of military forces, and the conversion of business to war industry."

British Journalist Urges an Exchange

LONDON, July 29 (AP)—William J. Haley, one of Britain's outstanding journalists, suggested July 26 in a radiocast to the United States that the two countries exchange journalists, physicians, and lawyers in an effort to reach a common understanding.

Mr. Haley, who is managing director of the Manchester Guardian and a director of the British Press Association and Reuters, recently visited the United States.

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Films in Prospect for Boston—Republican Contests in New Hampshire

'Mrs. Miniver' For the State And Orpheum

"Mrs. Miniver," which has been hailed with enthusiasm in New York where it is shortly to begin a ninth week at the Radio City Music Hall, will make its bow to Boston Thursday at the State and Orpheum. The plot of the film is the work of James Hilton, George Froeschel, Claudine West, and Arthur Wimperis, who, according to information from the studio, kept the characters of Jan Struther's series of sketches and wove a story around them.

Greer Garson plays the role of Mrs. Miniver, and Walter Pidgeon is Mr. Miniver. Teresa Wright, Dame May Whitty, Reginald Owen, Henry Travers, Richard Ney, Henry Wilcoxon, Brenda Forbes, and Rhys Williams are among the players. Most of the story takes place in a small village not very far from London just before, and during the early part of, the war. William Wyler directed.

'This Above All'

Tyrone Power and Joan Fontaine head the cast for "This Above All," film version of Eric Knight's novel, coming Thursday to the Metropolitan. Thomas Mitchell, Henry Stephenson, Nigel Bruce, Gladys Cooper, Sara Allgood, Philip Merivale, and Alexander Knox play supporting roles. Anatole Litvak directed the story, which is described as a romance set against a background of war in England.

"It Happened in Flatbush," the second feature, is a baseball comedy about the Brooklyn team. Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis, William Frawley, Robert Armstrong, and Jane Darwell are among those in the cast.

Paramount and Fenway

Rosalind Russell and Fred MacMurray in "Take a Letter, Darling," will be seen on the screen at the Paramount and Fenway beginning Thursday. The film is at present at the Metropolitan. "Henry and Dizzy," another in the series of stories about Henry Aldrich, also moves Thursday from the Metropolitan to the Paramount and Fenway.

New Orson Welles Film

"The Magnificent Ambersons," Orson Welles' second film production, will be seen at the Keith Memorial, starting with a preview Friday evening. The plot derives from Booth Tarkington's novel about a wealthy Midwestern family and its decline. Joseph Cotten, Dolores Costello, Ann Baxter, Tim Holt, Agnes Moorhead, and Ray Collins are among the players.

The companion feature will be "Juke Box Jenny," a musical film with a cast which includes Harriet Hilliard, Ken Murray, Charles Barnet and his orchestra, the King's Men, and the Milt Herb trio. A new Donald Duck film will round out the program.

Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon
In "Mrs. Miniver," coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum

Two Russian Films

"Wings of Victory" and "Musical Story," two first-run Russian films, are announced for the Fine Arts starting Friday. The first of them is a biographical account of Valeri Chkalov, the aviator, who was one of those to fly from Moscow to the United States in 1937. "Musical Story," the other film, is musical entertainment about a singing taxi driver who becomes an operatic star. Sergei Lemeshev of the Leningrad State Opera and Zoya Fyodorova, who has been seen in "The Girl From Leningrad," are among the players.

At South Station

The March of Time release on "Men in Washington" will head the program at the South Station starting Friday. Other films will include "Guardians of the Sea," a Pete Smith specialty, Robert Benchley on "How to Keep Fit," "Quiz Kids" film, "Music Masters Perform," "The Four Barriers," "Sport Personalities," and newsreels.

At the Telepix

"Men in Washington," a March of Time release on New Dealers, will head the program of short features at the Telepix beginning Friday. Other items on the program will include two cartoons, a travelktalk on Crater City, "Henry Busse and His Orchestra," "Your Air Raid Warden," "Pete Smith Victory Quiz," and half an hour of newsreels.

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Exeter will be "The Remarkable Andrew," with William Holden and Ellen Drew, and "Tortilla Flat," with Spencer Tracy and Hedy Lamarr.

Continuing Films

A second week is announced at the RKO-Boston for "Broadway," with George Raft, and "Sing Your Worries Away," with Bert Lahr.

Pidgeon Interview Tonight on Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

An interview with Walter Pidgeon, movie star in "Mrs. Miniver," recorded with Priscilla Fortescue and Jay Wesley when Mr. Pidgeon was in Boston recently, is to be heard over WEEI, tonight, 7:45.

Not scheduled on local stations is the network show "Green Valley, U. S. A.," serial story of democracy in action among the "small people," CBS, 7:30 p. m. Nick and Nora uncover some aluminum hi-jacking, in "Adventures of the Thin Man," NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m. "Babies, Just Babies," is a comedy revolving about a young couple who must have a son to meet the conditions of a will. Blue-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

Nelson Eddy, baritone, is to sing Wolfe's "Shortnin' Bread," "Soldiers in the Park," from Monckton's "Runaway Girls," "Believe Me, If All Those Endearing Young Charms," Forsythe's "The Bell Man," and Romberg's "Where Else But Here?" Nadine Conner, soprano is to sing a solo and, with Mr. Eddy, a duet, "Will You Remember?" from Romberg's "Maytime," CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

The familiar arias from Victor Herbert's "Naughty Marietta"—"Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," "Italian Street Song," "I'm Falling in Love with Someone," and "Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life"—are to be sung by Jan Peerce, Robert Weede, and Jean Tennyson in "Great Moments in Music," CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Keen Tests Due in Primary For Granite State Posts

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 29—Speculation is high that before the deadline for the filing for major political office in New Hampshire, July 31, Representative Arthur B. Jenks will not be the only candidate for re-election who has competition. Mr. Jenks is opposed by Chester Merrow, who is attacking the isolationist record of Mr. Jenks.

Political guessers have it that Gov. Robert O. Blood, Representative Foster Stearns, and possibly Senator Bridges may all have competition in the primaries. Many Republicans have expressed interest in giving these candidates opposition. State Senate President William Cole of Derry said several months ago he would be in the race against Governor Blood. But he has not filed as yet. Friends of Attorney Robert Upton of Concord have urged him to run for the same office, but it is conceded that he will not be in the race.

OPA to Prosecute

The Office of Price Administration in New Hampshire discovered that a number of filling stations failed to inform their local ration boards of the correct amount of gasoline they had on hand at midnight July 21, when the new gasoline rationing system went into operation.

Chief Enforcement Attorney John R. Goodnow says that three cases of "a serious nature" have been found. "These chiseling gasoline dealers, located throughout the State, will be prosecuted without delay," Attorney Goodnow points out. One dealer is said to have claimed 700 gallons less in storage tanks than actually existed. Inspectors for the OPA are continuing to check filling stations throughout the State. Because of the foolproof coupon system now in operation, it is possible for the inspectors to make an accurate audit.

Bumper Crops Expected

A bumper yield of a number of farm products is anticipated this year in New Hampshire. The potato crop is expected to be up 18 per cent over last year. The hay crop is expected to be up 15 per cent. A 50 per cent increase is estimated for the apple crop. This year 7,100 acres of potatoes were planted in the State as compared with 6,600 last year. A harvest of 1,207,000 bushels is anticipated as compared with a yield of 1,023,000 bushels last year.

As for apple yields, indications are that there will be larger yields of practically every variety this year than in 1941. But the fact that the harvesting of apples comes after the reopening of schools is expected to present a problem. A plan may be worked out for students to be absent from school to assist in the harvesting, as has been the practice in some previous years. Agricultural authorities report that the hay crops have been aided by desirable weather, but that there is the problem of obtaining labor to get in the harvests.

Tires Wearing Out

Estimates disclose that New Hampshire motor-vehicle operators are apparently still wearing out tires at a greater rate than the quotas of tires being provided the State through rationing. For August, New Hampshire will receive about 2,800 passenger-car and motorcycle tires. More than three quarters of them will be recaps.

If three quarters of New Hampshire's passenger cars travel the 60 miles a week provided by A cards and the balance travel twice as far, on an average, it will be found that they are using up more than 5,000 tires a month on the basis of 20,000 miles to a tire. This would indicate that each month 2,000 tires are being worn out that cannot be replaced and that 500 cars will be forced off the highways each month as a result.

These facts are leading to the advancement of the "share-a-ride" movement not only for factory workers but for everyone, including shoppers and farmers.

City Retail Sales Off

Figures just released by the United States Bureau of the Census on the retail sales in New Hampshire for the first half of 1942 as compared with the same period of 1941 appear to indicate that gasoline and tire rationing are having an influence on the flow of trade.

For the period, the retail sales in the entire State showed a jump of 8 per cent. But the jump in Manchester, the largest business center in the State, was only 2 per cent. Two groups of communities enjoyed a much higher percentage of gain. Places of less than 2,500 population showed a gain of 8 per cent, while those with populations between 10,000 and 25,000 showed a gain of only 5 per cent.

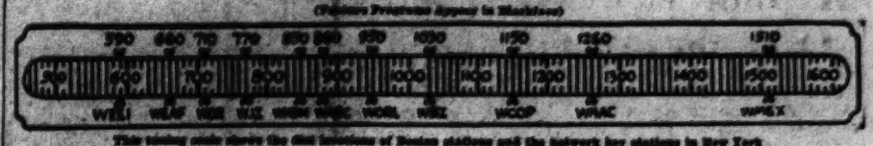
But for June, 1942, as compared with June a year ago, the trend is even more noticeable. The places of less than 2,500 showed a gain of 9 per cent, those from 2,500 to 9,999 showed a drop of 6 per cent, and the largest cities showed a drop of 17 per cent. For the entire State, the drop for June, as compared with June a year ago, was 5 per cent.

Country Fairs Stay

From information now available, it looks as though New Hampshire's country fairs are going to operate this year, in spite of suggestions to the contrary from Federal officials. Fair leaders believe the fairs can be operated more locally than in former years. They also believe that the fairs are sufficiently important to the morale of the communities to warrant their operations.

Radio Timetable

(Eastern Processes Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-890kc-MBS	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Braves - Pittsburgh first	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	E. Marlin, News	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	News; Hollywood	News; "Men of Men"	Pepper Young's Family;	baseball interviews	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	"United We Stand"	15 Min. from Broadway	"Right to Happiness";	Braves-Pittsburgh, rec-	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	War Carnival	News Service	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	ord game	Dance Matinee: popular
4:15	Victory at Home	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Braves-Pittsburgh, rec-	recordings
4:30	Children Are People	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	ord game	Dance Matinee: popular
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Braves-Pittsburgh, rec-	recordings
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies; music; songs	Esther, popular songs	"When a Girl Marries";	ord game	Dance Matinee: popular
5:15		"Sea-Hound"; drama	"Portia Faces Life";	Braves-Pittsburgh	recordings
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Flying Patrol"; drama	Jack Dalton, songs	California Caravan	Sports: Music
5:45	Don Bernie; music	Wanderer of Wasteland	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service; Talk
6:00	Comment; News	War News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport reports
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Newscast; War News	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Walsh Time
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailor's Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15	Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	"Date With a Diet"	Richard Sallinger; news
7:30	Salvage Clinic	"The Lone Ranger";	Caribbean Nights; music	"Red Ryder"; drama	Jim's Texas Ramblers
7:45	Walter Pidgeon	drama	Frontline Headlines	"Red Ryder"; drama	U. S. Army Program
8:00	Nelson Eddy; or-	Earl Godwin, News	"Adventures of the Thin	"Rising Up the News"	Operetta selections
8:15	chestra; chorus	Lum 'n' Abner	Man"; dramatic sketch	Don Bestor's Orchestra	Polish Music
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	"Dwight-Ra-Me"; musical	Canadian Grenadier	Drama Shop: About
8:45	Hersholt; News	night"; dramatic sketch	quiz; Paul Lavalle's Or	Guards Band	Today
9:00	Abbey Tangle in	Chamber Music Society	"Those We Love";	Gabriel Heatter, News	Pages From the Classical
9:15	"Jumbo Mac"	of Lower Basin Street,	dramatic serial	News Service	Album
9:30	"Share Your Birth-	Goldman Band Concert;	"Mr. District Attorney";	"Pass in Review"; Army	Classical Album
9:45	day"; service men	Goldman Concert; Songs	dramatic sketch; orch.	entertainment	Classical Album
10:00	Moments to Music;	Morgan Beatty, News	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, News	News reports
10:15	"Naughty Marietta"	United States Treasury	Musical Knowledge	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	ASC's of Government	Mystery Drama	Kay Kyser's College of	"Chaplain Hogan"; com-	Larry Clinton's Orch.
10:45	News; Sports	"News Here & Abroad"	Musical Knowledge	edy; orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer,	Johnny Magee's Orch.	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Music	News Service	Music You Want	Del Casino's Orchestra	Cab Calloway's Orch.
11:30	Master Works of	Fisherman's Program	Music You Want	Dance music	Day's End: music
11:45	Music; orchestra	B. Franklin's Orchestra	News Service	Dance music	Day's End: News

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-890kc-MBS	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	"Commuters' Special	Newscast	Music; News	News comment	
7:30	Music; News	Religious Service	Neville Roundup	Garden Talk; Music	
7:45	News; War Secretary	Religious Service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Adrian O'Brien; music	Carl Gaylord, songs	News Service	News report
8:15	Caroline Cabot	and time	Military Band; News	"Over Here"	"Post Exchange"
8:30	Carl Moore's Variety	Music of Many Lands	"Morning Toast"; Fred	Ruth Moss, Interviews	"Post Exchange"
8:45	program; News	Newscast; Morning Notes	and Posey; music	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Pachecho Ensemble
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue,	Fishermen's News	News; Hum and Strum	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Jane Eyre"	Breakfast Club	Funny Money Man	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Burl Ives, songs	Breakfast Club	News; Melodeers	Spotlight Revue	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:45	"Those We Love"	Breakfast Club	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
10:00	"Valiant Lady"; sk.	Air Express Music	"Road of Life"; sketch	Recorded Music	Dance Matinee: popular
10:15	American Stories	Women Hist. News	"Bachelor's Children"; s	Hour of Charm	recordings
10:30	"Brush Creek Way"	Club News	"Help Mate"; drama	Choir Loft; organ	Sports: Music
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Morning Serenade	Meet the Band	Dramatization	"Gem" Shoppers' With Marie Mason
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor,	"Second Husband"; sk.	"Road of Life"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Tin Salvage; Music
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"	Vic and Sade; sketch	Australian News	Organ Recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	"John's Other Wife"	Against the Storm"	"Yankee Doodle Party"	"Music a la Carte"
11:45	Mona Gray"	"Just Plain Bill"	"David Harum"; sketch	variety show, with orch.	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newsbeat	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, News	Another Views the News
12:15	"A Date" sketch	Ruby O'Leary's Quiz	Judy and Jane; sketch	The Willard Trio, Songs	Sports; Walsh Melodies
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	News Service	Defense; Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talk; music	"Boogie"; music	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	Mildred Carlson, talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Serial drama	Gospel songs	Jack Berch's Gang	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Vic & Sade; sketch	"Hollywood and Vine";	Terrace Room Ensemble	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Words and Music"
1:45	"The Goldbergs"; sk.	vocalists; commentators	News Service	Cedric Foster	Popular vocalists
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	"Light of the World"; sk.	Musical Roundup	Victory program
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Ted Malone; Book Ends	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Hour of Charm; News	Victory program
2:30	"We Love & Learn"	Air Express Music	"The Guiding Light"; sk.	"School of the Air"	Ruth Cornell, songs
2:45	"Pepper Young"; sk.	Fishermen's News	Hymn Recital	Baseball interviews	News Service
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Braves-Pittsburgh base-	Dance Matinee
3:15	News Reports	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	ball game	Dance Matinee
3:30	News; Hollywood	News; "Men of Men"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Braves-Pittsburgh base-	Dance Matinee
3:45	John Kiley, tenor	"15 Min. from Broadway"	"Right to Happiness"	ball game	Wartime Buying; Orch.
4:00	Record campaign	News Service	"Backstage Wife"; sketch	Braves-Pittsburgh base-	Dance Matinee
4:15	Composers' Album	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	ball game	Dance Matinee
4:30	Radio Speaker	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Braves-Pittsburgh base-	Dance Matinee
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	ball game	Dance Matinee
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies; music; songs	Organ recital	When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15		"Sea-Hound"; drama	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Flying Patrol"	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:45	Don Bernie; music	"Wanderer of Wasteland"	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	Comment; News	War News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Comments
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	News; War Commentary	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	War; Music
6:30	Frazier Hunt, News	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15	Glenn Miller's Or	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	"Date With a Diet"	Richard Sallinger; news
7:30	"Maudie's Diary";	Dramatization	"How'm I Doing?"; Bob	"Confidentially Yours"	"Excursions in Science"
7:45	dramatic sketch	Frontline Headlines	Hawk's Quiz Show	Political Talk	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	"Thirty Minutes to	Earl Godwin, News	"Backstage Wife"; sketch	"Undecided"; Alfred	"Favorites in Song"
8:15	Play"	Lum 'n' Abner	Stella Dallas"; sketch	Wallenstein, conductor	Civilian Defense; Music
8:30	"Death Valley Days"	Organ Recital by Ken-	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"I'll Pays to Be Ignorant";	"Songs of the Range"
8:45	"Death Valley"; News	neth Wilson	"Young Widder Brown"	Howard-Shelton, quiz	"Songs of the Range"
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	America's Town Meeting:	Music Hall: Bob Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur program	"Can Air Power Plus	Mary Martin; Shirley	News Service	cal Album"; records
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Navy Hits Establish a	Temple; Brian Donlevy;	"Americans of the Hour	Classical Album
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Second Front?"	Victor Borge; orchestra	parts"; music-drama	Classical Album
10:00	"The First Line"	Morgan Beatty, comment	Rudy Vallee; Marlene	Raymond Gram Swing	News Report
10:15	"The First Line"	"Tales of Old Days";	Dietrich; orchestra	"Brazil Presents"; music	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Lum & Abner,	popular variety	Meet Dramatization	Cuff Type Rag Show;	John Kirby's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	News Here and Abroad	Dramatization	Camp Tyson, Tennessee	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Drama Shop: "Devil's
11:15	Rideout; Music	News Service	Music You Want	J. B. Priestley; recorded	Henchman"
11:30	Master Works of	Fisherman's Program	Music You Want	Don Bestor's Orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45	Music; Orchestra	Dance Orchestra	News Service	Don Bestor's Orchestra	Day's End: News

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalnell, Georgette Leslie, King Calder. 2:30, Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"The Vinegar Tree," comedy by Paul Osborn, featuring Lucile Gear and Donald Brian. Tonight, 8:30. Matinee today, 2:30.

Joy Street Playhouse—"The Vinegar Tree," presented by New England Repertory Company, 36 Joy Street. 8:30 p. m.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Suspect," by Reginald Denham and Edward Percy, starring Flora Robson. Tonight at 8:30.

Music

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Thursday, 3:45, Margret Kurkian, pianist, Wesley Copplestone, Tenor.

Esplanade Concerts

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road, 8 p. m.

Paul Eberhardt, Guest Conductor

Prelude to "Carmen," Bizet
Overture to "Ruy Blas," Mendelssohn
"Barcarolle," Jaconelli
Fantasy "La Boheme," Puccini
Vaudeville Music: Bacchanale, from "Tannhauser," Wagner
Polka from "Schwanda, the Bag-piper," Weinberger
"Tales from the Vienna Woods," Waltzes, J. Strauss
Torch Dance from "Henry VIII," Edvard German

Films in Boston

Astor—"Suicide Squadron," Agnes Walbrook. 1:30, 3:30, 5:15, "Gold Rush," Charlie Chaplin. 3:00, 6:45, 9:40.

Fenway—"This One for Hire," Veronica Lake. 1:00, 4, 7, 10, "Mokey," Donna Reed. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Fine Arts—"Isle of Paradise," 1, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. 1:45, "This World Make You Whistle." 2:10, 4:35, 8:45, 9:05.

Keith-Memorial—"Suicide Squadron," Diana Barrymore, Robert Black, Jon Hall, 11:15 a. m., 2:00, 5:35, 10:00, "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert, Alan Curtis, Brenda Trout. 12:15 a. m., 1:00, 3:35, 6:07.

Kenmore—"But Know All the Answers," 1, 6:30, 7:35, "Cavalcade," 2:30, 6:05, 9:25.

Metropolitan—"Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell, 9:30, 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30, "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 11:10, 2:15, 5:15, 8:20.

Modern—"Jake Girl," Ann Sheridan. 10:15, 12:55, 3:40, 6:50, 9:45, "I Was Framed," Michael Ames. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30.

Orpheum—"Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. 10:30 a. m., 1:45, 4:55, 7:55, 10:15, "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:10, 9:00.

Paramount—"This One for Hire," Veronica Lake. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 6:50, 10:00, "Mokey," Donna Reed. 11 a. m., 2:00, 5:15, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—"Broadway," George Raft. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10, "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:35.

Scollay—"Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:55, 9:50, "I Was Framed," Michael Ames. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:15.

South Shore—Shirley Theater—Travel Malay Peninsula, Pete Smith, Women in Wartime, Superman, Our Gang, Ed Kennedy. Latest News.

State—"Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4, 7:45, 10:30, "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin. 12:55, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20.

Tobyns—"Our Russian Front," "Popular Science," Charlie Chaplin Comedy, Cartoons, "Tortilla Flat," 15 minutes of latest news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, 1, 3:30, 6:05, 8:50, "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters. 2:35, 5:20, 8:20.

Washington Street Gayety—"Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda. 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:35, "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez. 9:10 a. m., 11:50, 2:45, 5:30, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Castle: "Tortilla Flat," Hedy Lamarr, "Pilgrim Takes Over," George Sanders. 1:45, 5.

Allston: "Secret Agent," Conrad Veidt. "Melody Lane," Roy Rogers. 1:45, 5.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Reap the Wild Wind," Paulette Goddard, "Prison Ship," Irene Harvey. 1:45, 5.

Regent: "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller, Rex Harrison, William Tracy. 2. Broadway continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "King's Row," Ann Sheridan. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert. 1:45. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Keystone: "Tortilla Flat," Charlie Laughton, "True to the Army," Judy Canova. 1:45, 5.

Strand: "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters. 2:15, 6:15, 8:15.

Brookline Village: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis. "True to the Army," Judy Canova.

Cleveland Circle: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis. 1:45, 5.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "In Old California," John Wayne. "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda. 1:45, 5.

Harvard: "Tortilla Flat," Charles Laughton, "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis. 2, 6.

University: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Maureen O'Hara. 1:30, 6:30, 9:35. "The Remarkable Andrew," Brian Donlevy. 1:35, 4:40, 8:00.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Reap the Wild Wind," Paulette Goddard. "Pardon My Stripes," Bill Henry. 2, 6.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Fantasia," "Suicide Squadron," Adam Walbrook. 2 evenings continuous 7:30-11.

Fields Corner: "Murder Can," "Gambling Lady," Barbara Stanwyck. 1:35, 5:35.

Strand: "Murder in the Big House," Pare Emerson. 1:55, 7:35. "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda. 3:55, 9:35.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglecton: "Real Glory," Gary Cooper. "All-American Co-Ed," Frances Langford. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "This Above All," 3:15, 8:15. "My Wife Gary," 2, 7, 9:55.

Park: "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda. "World Will Histeck Rides," Constance Bennett. 1:30, 7:30.

FRANKLIN—Franklin: "Reap the Wild Wind," Paulette Goddard. "All-American Co-Ed," Frances Langford. 1:45, 8.

HYDE PARK—Community: "Reap the Wild Wind," Paulette Goddard. "All-American Co-Ed," Frances Langford. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica Plain: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Maureen O'Hara. "The Remarkable Andrew," William Holden. 1:45, 7:50.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "In this Our Life," Bette Davis. 3:20, 8:15. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen. 4:55, 9:50.

LYNN — Open-Air Theater: "Invisible Ghost," "Murder by Invitation." Dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Reap the Wild Wind," Paulette Goddard. 3:30, 5:44, 8:56. "Sheriff." 1:30, 4:34, 7:48.

Maplewood: "Remember Pearl Harbor." Fay McKenzie. 1:55, 7:55. "The Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett. 3:16, 9:11.

Mystic: "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," Jackie Gleason. 2:35, 5:30, 8:35. "Klondike Fury," Edmund Lowe. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

Strand: "Murder in the Big House," Pare Emerson. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda. 3:30, 6:40, 9:30.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Murder in the Big House," Pare Emerson. 1:55, 7:35. "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda. 3:30, 6:40, 9:30.

MEDFORD-Fellsway: "Saboteur," Robert Cummings, "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. 2:30, 8:30. "Mr. Buggs Goes to Town," 3:50, 9:50.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis. "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce. 1:30, 7:30.

NAHANT—Colonial: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck. "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Maureen O'Hara. "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "To the Old California," John Wayne. "Tough As They Come," Dead End Kids. 2, 8.

Strand: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth. "The Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Maureen O'Hara. "The Remarkable Andrew," William Holden. 1, 8.

Boulevard: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Maureen O'Hara. "The Remarkable Andrew," William Holden. 1, 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In-Theater: "Remember The Day," Claudette Colbert. "Country Fair," Dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol: "The Smith American," Robert Young. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town," 2, 8.

Strand: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. "Niagara Falls," 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Capitol: "Six Lives," Edward Arnold. "The Outsider," 1:45, 5. Evening continuous from 6:15.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Carnival," Gilbert Roland, 2:05, 7:07. "Typhoon," Ray Milland, 3:50, 8:50.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda. "Who" in Maps Behind Nazi Lines," Hugh Marlowe, Reginald Owen, Keenan Wynn. 2, 6.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. "Rings Over Casablanca," Conrad Veidt. 2, 6.

Coolidge Corner: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. "Niagara Falls," Chester Morris. 2, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Belmont: "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," 2, 6.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis. "Always in My Heart," Walter Huston. 1:45, 7:30.

WEST ROXBURY—West Roxbury: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis. "Always in My Heart," Walter Huston. 1:45, 7:30.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball. "Flight to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. Dusk to midnight.

Fore River: "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball. "Flight to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 2, 8.

Strand: "Edward G. Robinson, 2:30, 6:30, 9:35.

Tower: "Edward G. Robinson, 2:30, 6:30, 9:35.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis. "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce. 1:30, 7:30.

Tobin Vetoes Bill Aimed at Illegal Shooting Galleries

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin has vetoed a City Council ordinance through which the Council hoped to crack down on illegal shooting galleries, it was announced late yesterday.

On the ground that the measure placed licensing power in the hands of the City Council, a legislative body, the Mayor returned it without his signature. The Council has no power to override a Mayoral veto.

City Councilors indicated today that the ordinance, passed last week, may be revised to require some authorized administrative body under the Mayor to license the galleries. Mayor Tobin indicated in his veto message that the Council could properly require the amusement centers to secure a city license, but could not issue such licenses itself.

Hopkins Is Made Boston's Counsel

With Robert Cutler resigning as Boston Corporation Counsel to become consultant to the Army Specialist Corps in Washington, D. C., Robert H. Hopkins of Boston has been made Counsel, it is announced by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Mr. Hopkins, who has been First Assistant Corporation Counsel for the past four years, graduated from Harvard Law School in 1925. He has appointed Frank J. Murray of West Roxbury as his First Assistant.

Mr. Cutler reports for duty to the Washington headquarters of the Specialist Corps tomorrow. He became Corporation Counsel in October, 1940.

The Corporation Counsel represents the City in all legal actions in which it is involved. The position pays a salary of $9,000 a year.

Chambers Takes Over New Duties

Gurth F. Chambers, former Massachusetts Salvage Director, today took over his new duties as New England regional manager of the Conservation Division, War Production Board.

As salvage supervisor, Mr. Chambers will have charge of scrap collection in all six States. A native of Wisconsin, Mr. Chambers now lives

Lodge the Target of Sharp Political Cross-Fire by McCormack and Crocker

Crocker Asks A Joint Talk Over the Air

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts was the target today for political cross-fire.

From one direction Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, national House Majority Leader, issued a statement charging that the Senator did not have to leave the Army, that he "elected to remain a member of the United States Senate."

From another quarter, Courtenay Crocker, President of the Massachusetts Branch, League of Nations Association, who is fighting the Senator for the Republican Senatorial nomination, attacked his isolationist record and challenged him to a joint radio discussion of the international situation.

Close to the White House

The McCormack attack, important because of his close connection with the White House, came in a statement attacking Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, for writing the now famous letter stating Senator Lodge would be of more value in the Senate than remaining in active service in the Army.

When the letter was issued, various political observers considered that Mr. Stimson had "bailed" the Senator out of a difficult political situation.

Representative McCormack asserted that "all persons, particularly those with sons or relatives in the armed forces, resent the effort of any person to use such a letter for re-election purposes."

Although the Stimson letter left the impression that the Secretary of War ordered Senator Lodge to go off active duty, Representative McCormack said:

"We must bear in mind that Senator Lodge did not have to leave the Army. The directive of President Roosevelt simply provided that one either had to be a member of Congress or a member of the Army or Navy. He could not be both. Senator Lodge elected to remain a member of the United States Senate.

"I have no quarrel with him on this decision but I resent the effort to create the false public impression that he was ordered back to the Senate. That is not so.

Wants Radio Session

"If Secretary Stimson did not intend his letter to be used for political purposes then it has been used in such a manner and it is publicly construed as having a political purpose. If he did not intend such an impression to exist instead of the placid denial he has made he should vigorously condemn its reprehensible use for political purposes. Under such circumstances, the confidence of Secretary Stimson has been abused, and he should take every step to remove the wrong view that a political impression was intended by him."

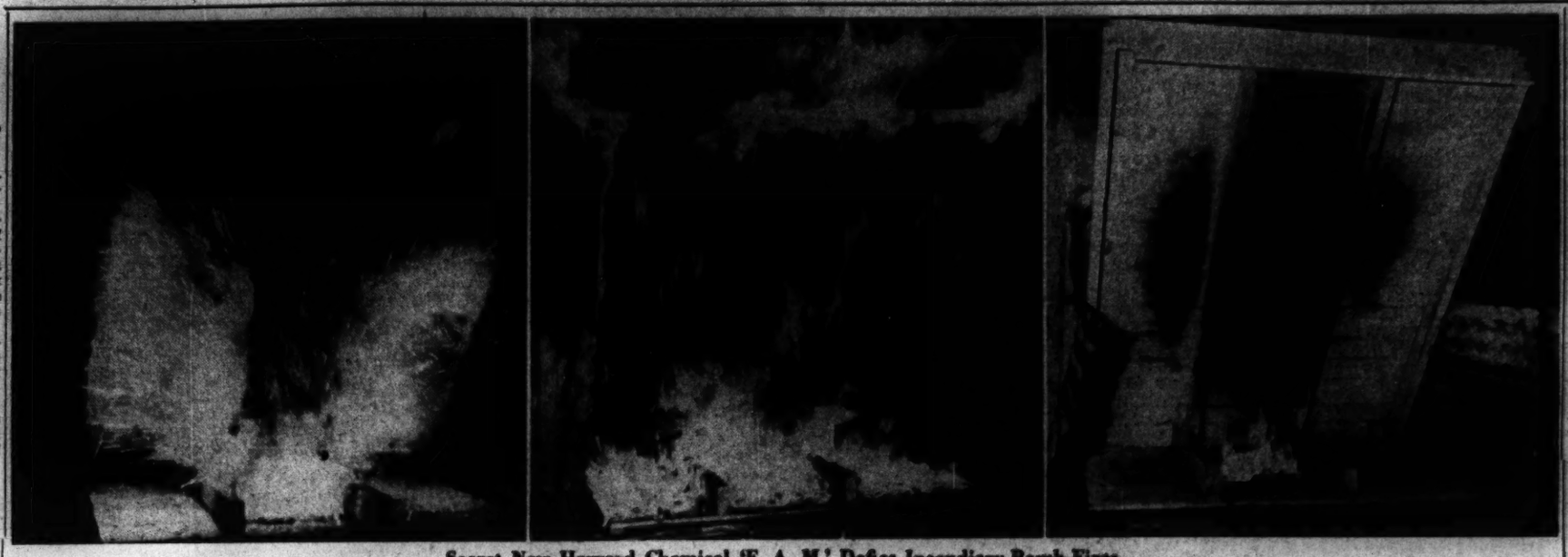
Mr. Crocker, meanwhile, sent a letter to Senator Lodge proposing that they appear on a jointly financed 30-minute radio program next Sunday at 5:30 p. m. to express their respective views on the current international situation.

In his letter Mr. Crocker said:

"On Sept. 15, the Republican voters will be asked to decide whether they approve your views or mine.

"You may interpret your vote in June, 1939, against repealing that part of the so-called Neutrality Act which prohibited delivery of arms in American ships so as to help defend the United States by giving aid to the Allies, your vote in November, 1941, against lifting the ban against American ships going into belligerent ports and combat zones, and your failure throughout to support the President in his efforts to strengthen us for the war that was coming, as having been for the best interests of our country, whereas I may interpret them as having been extremely harmful.

"You may also feel that your isolationist attitude in all questions of foreign affairs, both before Pearl Harbor and since Pearl Harbor, entitled you to be continued in office for six years, whereas I may see every reason to believe that it would be suicidal to elect a United States Senator who is glad to see the United States co-operate with other nations when a war against us has started, but who never presses the idea of co-operation with other nations to maintain peace."



Secret New Harvard Chemical 'F. A. M.' Defies Incendiary Bomb Fires

Left: A simulated magnesium incendiary bomb scatters molten metal and flame over two wooden panels set 45 degrees apart to resemble the juncture of a roof and an attic floor. Two minutes and 15 seconds later the wood (middle) is in flames. But the same test applied to a different specimen of the same wood, this time treated with a new chemical, "F. A. M.," developed at Harvard University's Mallinckrodt Laboratory, leaves the structure (right) merely charred after 2 minutes and 15 seconds. These tests were conducted at Factory Mutual Laboratories, Everett, Mass.

Potent Fire-Resisting Chemical Developed at Harvard University

Continued from Page 1

which he hopes some day to be a citizen.

Since coming to the United States in 1939, after receiving a Ph.D. degree that year from the University of Lyons, France, Dr. Juda has been employed at Harvard like many another graduate research assistant. Among the products he has previously helped invent has been a chemical which combats mildew in cloth, used to date to mildewproof 70,000,000 yards of material.

The formula for "F. A. M." is a guarded secret, but its properties and performance may now be made public.

As described by Professor Jones and Dr. Juda, it is a dark blue water solution of certain chemical salts, having a faint odor of ammonia. Its ingredients are relatively inexpensive materials not subject to the extreme pinch of wartime scarcity.

Easily Applied

Easily applicable to bare wood with a spray gun or paint brush, "F. A. M." seeps quickly into wood because of its chemical affinity for cellulose fibre. The water solvent evaporates, leaving the solute imbedded in the wood as thoroughly as are other fire resistant materials after an elaborate and expensive vacuum-pressure impregnation process.

The advantages of "F. A. M." are as follows, the Harvard chemists declare:

1. It is easy to apply, safe, and not unpleasant in odor. The fumes are not explosive nor inflammatory.
2. It cannot attack the cellulose fibre of the wood in such a way as to reduce its strength, nor does it promote the tendency of wood to rot, since it is non-hygroscopic—that is, it does not absorb moisture from the air. It does not increase the tendency of nails to rust.
3. It is fungicidal and insecticidal, that is, it kills fungi and insects in the wood.
4. It can be applied to a wooden structure already built. Other fire-resistant chemicals which do similar work must be impregnated into the wood before it is used in building.
5. Its fire resistant qualities have been proved to be extraordinary in some of the most exacting tests yet devised.

The importance of "F. A. M." is indicated in the fact that it could potentially replace water prinkler systems in places where the water would damage property. It has been considered for use in airplane hangars where the sprinkler would save the structure but very nearly ruin the planes.

Protection for Homes

To a home owner wishing protection against fire, it would be simplicity itself to spray the solution on the walls and floor. The paint would first have to be removed, as "F. A. M." must get at the wood itself, but ordinary house paint goes on over it easily.

On board one of the ships which make up America's lifeline to battlefronts abroad, F. A. M. would provide insurance against bomb and torpedo fires, which sometimes do far more damage than the original explosion.

In tests conducted by Factory Mutual Laboratories, imitation incendiary bombs — mixtures of magnesium and thermite to simulate the magnesium incendiary; oil-soaked cotton waste to simulate an oil bomb—have been set aflame 18 inches from wooden panels treated with "F. A. M.," and the sole result was that the wood was charred.

Under similar circumstances, untreated wood was completely destroyed.

A series of no fewer than 14 separate tests of this sort were made in the Everett, Mass., laboratories in May, 1942. In some instances, when the terrific heat of the "incendiary" was closest to the wood, there was momentary ignition, but "F. A. M." put out the fire in a few seconds and resisted further burning. The wood was made practically fireproof.

War Is Declared An All-Out Fight For Total Victory

No maneuvering in Washington got the United States into this war and "no maneuvering will get us out of it," R. H. Markham, Staff Feature Writer and former European Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, told members of the Rotary Club of Boston at their regular weekly luncheon at the Hotel Statler today.

"This war is an all-out fight for total victory over the Axis," Mr. Markham said, "and Axis aggressions cannot be stopped by any agreements but only by the military might which the Allies can and are mustering."

Any peace negotiations with the Axis would be futile, he said. "The Axis powers set out to conquer the world and in their course plans have been established to conquer America," Mr. Markham declared.

"This is a terrific upsurge of national force in the world similar to that of Roman expansion, Mohammedan expansion, and Western European expansion in time of Columbus," the speaker said.

McGill Student Travels 900 Miles to Join Navy

PORTLAND, Maine, July 29 (AP) —Richard A. Delvin of Montreal traveled 900 miles at his own expense to join the United States Navy.

An engineering student at McGill University, Montreal, where he resides with his parents, Mr. Delvin, an American citizen, went to Boston, enlisted, returned to Montreal, and came here today.

List of Candidates Filed For September Primaries

Candidates who filed papers for party nominations for major State and Federal positions at the Sept. 15 state primaries are listed as follows:

United States Senator

Republican

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Beverly.*
Courtenay Crocker, Boston, President, Massachusetts Branch, League of Nations Association.

Democratic

Joseph E. Casey, Clinton, Representative in Congress.
Joseph B. Ely, Westfield, former Governor.
Daniel H. Coakley, Boston, former Executive Councilor.
Joseph Lee, Boston, former Member of School Committee.
John F. Fitzgerald, Boston, former Mayor.

Governor

Republican

Leverett Saltonstall, Newton.*

Democratic

Francis E. Kelly, Boston, former Lieutenant Governor.
Roger L. Putnam, Springfield, Mayor.

Lieutenant Governor

Republican

Horace T. Cahill, Braintree*.

Democratic

John C. Carr, Medford, Mayor.

Secretary of State

Republican

Frederic W. Cook, Somerville.*

Democratic

Joseph J. Buckley, Boston.
Leo A. Gosselin, Bellingham.
John D. O'Brien, Boston.

State Treasurer

Republican

Laurence Curtis, Boston, State Senator.
Richard E. Johnston, Boston, former State Representative.
Wallace E. Stearns, Boston, co-founder of Young Republican movement in Massachusetts.
Sybil H. Holmes, Brookline, former State Senator.
Edgar A. French, Marshfield.
Fred J. Burrell, Medford, former State Treasurer.

Democratic

John F. Welch, Boston, confidential secretary to Thomas J. Buckley, State Auditor.
William F. Hurley, Boston, City Councilor.
Francis X. Hurley, Epston, former State Auditor.
Thomas E. Barry, Boston, former State Representative.
Leo F. Hurley, Boston.

State Auditor

Republican

Russell A. Wood, Cambridge, former State Auditor.

Democratic

Thomas J. Buckley, Boston.*
Leo D. Walsh, Boston, Assistant Director of Americanization in Boston.

Attorney General

Republican

Robert T. Bushnell, Newton.*

Democratic

James E. Agnew, Boston, former City Councilor.

Representative in Congress

First District

Republican

Allen T. Treadway, Stockbridge.*
Raymond L. Buell, Buell, Richmond, former President of Foreign Policy Association.
Charles G. Murdock, Marlboro.

Democratic

Michael F. Mannix, Holyoke.
Frank Hurley, Holyoke, former State Senator.

Second District

Republican

Charles R. Clason, Springfield.*

Democratic

John J. Granfield, Springfield.

Third District

Republican

Charles G. Murdock, Marlboro.
Alfred Woollacott, Fitchburg, Mayor.
Walter A. Cheslak, Maynard.
Carroll H. Balcom, Clinton.

Democratic

John S. Derham, Uxbridge, former Assistant Attorney General.
Paul G. Gearan, Fitchburg.
Edward A. Ryan, Worcester.
Philip J. Philbin, Clinton, former counsel to United States Senate labor committee and former Secretary to Senator David I. Walsh.
James P. McDonald, Clinton, former Secretary to Representative Casey.
P. Eugene Casey, Milford, State Senator.
Francis E. Cassidy, Webster.
Roland D. Sawyer, Ware, former State Representative.

Fourth District

Republican

Pehr G. Holmes, Worcester*.

Democratic

Frank J. McGrail, Worcester.
Stephen F. Loughlin Worcester, Councilman two years.
John S. Sullivan, Worcester, former Mayor.
Edmund S. Haverty, Waltham.

Fifth District

Republican

Edith Nourse Rogers, Lowell*
Harry L. Caldwell, Winchester.

Democratic

None.

Sixth District

Republican

George L. Bates, Salem*

Democratic

Arthur Hovey Teague, Salem
Leander M. Caswell, Haverhill
James D. Burns, Salem

Seventh District

Republican

None

Democratic

Thomas J. Lane, Lawrence*

Eighth District

Republican

Lester W. Bowen, Somerville
Angier L. Goodwin, Melrose, former President, Massachusetts Senate
William S. Howe, Somerville, former American Vice Consul and former President, Somerville Board of Aldermen.
John J. Irwin, Medford, former Mayor
Lawrence Mitchell, Medford
William A. Hastings, Malden, former Mayor and former State Representative
Alonzo B. Cook, Somerville, former State Auditor.

Democratic

Frederick T. McDermott, former State Representative.
Raymond J. Willett, Jr., Stoneham.
Francis E. Ryan, Somerville, former State Representative.

Ninth District

Republican

Charles L. Gifford, Barnstable.*

Democratic

George F. Backus, New Bedford.

Tenth District

Republican

Matthew Luce, Jr., Brookline.
Christian A. Herter, Boston, Speaker of the Massachusetts House.
Charles Ellsworth Mason, Boston.
Alonzo B. Cook, Somerville, former State Auditor.

Democratic

Charles H. Dillworth, Boston.
William A. Carey, Boston, City Counsellor.
Helen Moran Arata, Newton.
Frank B. Rowland, Boston.
Thomas A. Moran, Boston.

Eleventh District

Republican

Vincent Mottola, Boston.

Democratic

Joseph A. Langa, Boston.
William J. Galvin, Boston, former President, City Council.
J. Ralph Oranges, Boston.
James E. Cuffey, Boston, City Councilor.
Enrico Cappucci, Boston, State Representative.
James M. Curley, Boston, former Governor.
Thomas H. Eliot, Cambridge, Representative in Congress from old Ninth District.
Thomas F. Flaherty, Boston.
John Patrick Doherty, Boston.
John J. Murphy, Somerville, former United States Marshal.

Twelfth District

Republican

None.

Democratic

John W. McCormack, Boston, House Majority Leader*
George F. Scully, Boston, State Representative.
John J. Conneannon, Boston.
Joseph A. O'Bryan, Boston, former City Councilor.

Thirteenth District

Republican

Richard B. Wigglesworth, Milton*

Democratic

Leo A. Reardon, Boston
Francis H. Fay, Quincy
Andrew T. Clancy, Brockton
Alfred Gross, Boston

Fourteenth District

Republican

Joseph W. Martin, Jr., North Attleboro, House Majority Leader*

Democratic

Harold E. Cole, Taunton, Democratic nominee in 1940
Terrance J. Lomax, Jr., Fall River, State Representative
Arthur E. Seagrave, Fall River

Executive Council

First District

Republican

Clarence A. Barnes, Mansfield.
Harold Francis Woodward, Taunton.

Democratic

Joseph P. Clark, Jr., Fall River.*
J. Dolan Mathewes, Fall River, former State Representative.

Second District

Republican

Clayton L. Havey, Boston.*
William Shaw McCallum, Dedham.
Rudolph B. Thornton, Boston.

Democratic

Samuel George Thorner, Boston.

Third District

Republican

Frank A. Brooks, Concord.*
James P. Ready, Lowell.
Marion Clarke Nichols, Boston.
Pasquale E. Paulson, Lowell.

Democratic

William P. A. Graham, Boston.

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Allies Hit Hamburg and Crete—Nazis Pressing Across Don

Continued from Page 1

rail line between Russia and the Caucasus.

Don Tributaries Crossed by Nazis

The German High Command said the Russians were being pushed back despite stubborn resistance, and reported that its troops had crossed the Sal and Manych Rivers, tributaries which enter the Don from the south. The Sal is 20 miles south of the Don in the Tsimlyansk region, and the Manych is 40 miles south of the Don midway between the Sal and Rostov.

Izvestia, Government newspaper, said Russian airmen, some of them flying United States-made Airacobra fighters, had shot down 122 German planes in aerial combat over the North Caucasus and Don bend battlefields.

Tremendous losses of personnel and heavy weapons by the Germans in the battle for Voronezh were detailed officially and the Red Army claimed tolls also on the Bryansk and Kalinin Fronts.

Russians drove into the suburbs of two Nazi-occupied cities on the Bryansk Front southwest of Moscow and entrenched, it was announced, after engagements in which the Germans lost 100 tanks destroyed and 12 captured.

Forty-eight hours of seesaw fighting on the Kalinin Front, northwest of Moscow, was reported to have cost the invaders about 2,000 casualties.

Hamburg Hit:

32 Bombers Lost By RAF in Raid

Hamburg, Germany's greatest port and most heavily guarded city, was battered Tuesday night for the second time in three nights by the Royal Air Force with explosives and incendiaries in a raid estimated again at 600 planes.

The raid, the RAF announced, cost 32 bombers—three more than the number of planes lost in the Sunday-night attack which returning pilots compared in destructive force to the 1,000-plane bombing of Bremen last month.

The RAF statement that the Sunday-night losses were less than 5 per cent of the total number of planes indicated that 600 raiders participated then, and again Tuesday night if losses were on the same scale.

The Berlin Radio said 99 were known killed in Hamburg after the Sunday-night raid and others still were missing in the wreckage.

Meanwhile, Hurricane fighter-bombers patrolling the German-held coast were said to have damaged a 300- to 400-ton steamer and a motor torpedo boat, and probably damaged three other vessels.

German raiders bombed three places in East Anglia and the Midlands early Wednesday in a resumption of Tuesday night's attacks, which were on the largest scale in several months. Neither casualties nor damage were reported immediately.

Monday night's raids gave Britain's new secret antiaircraft guns their first real test.

Birmingham, the big industrial center in the Midlands, was the principal target of the 50 to 70 planes which crossed the Channel, but other points in the Midlands and the eastern counties and even the Greater London district got a share of enemy attention. The night alarm in the London area was the first since June 3.

British defenses, including night fighters, shot down eight of the Nazi raiders, and a ninth German bomber was reported destroyed off the Southwest Coast.

Nazis Use New Gas In 'Smokethrower'

Overseas News Agency

Bern, Switzerland, July 29

German use of "smoke-thrower" was mentioned for the first time July 28 in Berlin dispatches telling of the occupation of Rostov.

A Berlin dispatch to the Basel newspaper Nachrichten said that in the midst of "unnerving detonations of heavy artillery" great clouds of smoke were seen to rise from the ground.

The grass will not grow again from the ground touched by this smoke, this dispatch said. There was said to be a new type of gas used in connection with the smoke, and the Berlin newspaper Voelkischer Beobachter reported that the new weapon was handled by special troops.

Crete Raided:

Suda Bay Shipping Bombed by Allies

Allied heavy bombers, presumably including Americans, attacked the vital Axis supply harbor of Suda Bay, Crete, at dusk Tuesday while land operations on the El Alamein front were confined to patrol activities in the northern sector, British headquarters in Cairo announced.

It was reported from Cairo that heavy bombers of the United States Army Air Corps took part with the Royal Air Force in Monday night's successful attack on Tobruk.

Repeated stacks on Suda Bay may be explained by reports from Turkey and elsewhere that the Axis constantly is ferrying troops and supplies into Crete for transfer to the Egyptian Front.

Torpedo-carrying aircraft hit and damaged a large Axis merchant ship in the Ionian Sea. Other Allied planes attacked barges near Sidi Barrani off the Egyptian Coast and set one on fire, the communiqué said.

New Guinea Clash:

Japanese Patrols Routed at Kokoda

Allied patrols have driven strong and aggressive Japanese units back from advanced outposts they occupied in the vicinity of Kokoda, New Guinea, only 60 miles from the most-advanced Allied base at Port Moresby, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

From their newly occupied base at Gona Mission on the northeastern coast of the Papuan Peninsula, Japanese patrols have advanced 35 miles inland in less than a week and have clashed with Allied patrols near the small Government station of Kokoda.

Troops of General MacArthur's Command pushed back the invaders Tuesday while Allied bombers in three different attacks smashed at the enemy installations and supply stores at Gona Mission.

Kokoda is a small town with an airdrome, a rubber plantation, and a few buildings. It is situated in hilly country and behind it the Owen Stanley Range rises to a height of 8,000 feet and more. Port Moresby lies to the southwest on the other side of the range.

A headquarters spokesman said it still was uncertain whether the probing action of the Japanese was a mere patrol maneuver or the preliminary advance of an attack on Port Moresby. A single Japanese plane dropped several bombs on Port Moresby Tuesday night, but there was no damage, a communiqué said.

The spokesman said there was no evidence of reinforcements for the Japanese forces at Gona Mission, which originally were estimated to number between 1,500 and 2,500.

A Japanese flying boat attempted to make a third attack on Townsville on the northeast coast of Australia Tuesday night, but Allied night fighters intercepted it, forced the pilot to drop his bombs in the sea, and probably destroyed the plane, the communiqué said.

The Japanese plane was hit repeatedly and when last seen was losing height, it was reported. On two previous raids, Japanese fliers have dropped bombs in the sea.

Allied bomber units, meanwhile, attacked the airdrome in Japanese-occupied Koepang, Dutch Timor, again and scored hits in the target area. Japanese fighter planes attempted to intercept the formation, but the Allied planes accomplished their mission.

By a Staff Artist

German and Japanese Advances

Upper: Black arrows on map indicate main points at which the Germans are pushing across the Don River into the Caucasus. White arrows show points at which the Allies are counterattacking.

Lower: Black arrow shows point reached by Japanese force pushing across New Guinea from the Buna district toward the main Allied base of Port Moresby.

Japanese Retire:

Only Small Force Remains in Burma

British refugees reported that Japan had recalled 8,000 regulars who pursued British and Chinese detachments up the Chindwin River Valley in the Burmese campaign and had left few, if any, skeleton outposts in all the jungle area bordering Assam.

Survivors of a party of seven white men on a 550-mile trek which required 60 days, two Australians and three Englishmen, told of the Japanese movements.

They said they had evaded Japanese tank crews in Upper Burma but finally fell into a Japanese net on the Uyu River, one of the Chindwin's tributaries.

As prisoners, they were escorted to the Japanese general in command. The group persuaded the general to give them safe-conduct passes on the ground that some of his men had tried to steal their boots to replace their own worn-out footgear.

When they reached the Chindwin, the refugees reported, they learned the Japanese forces, which the general himself had estimated at 8,000 men, were being withdrawn rapidly from the upper reaches of that stream.

They expressed belief that the Japanese Command regarded the area as too unhealthy to attempt to garrison it during the monsoon season and considered that the Allies would be unable to launch an offensive there during wet weather anyhow.

Aleutian Islands:

Navy in Command Of U. S. Forces

Formation of a unified command of all aircraft operations in the Aleutian Islands was announced by the Navy today.

It said that details as to command relationships and the exact location of headquarters could not be disclosed as they would be of value to the enemy.

The Naval officer in command of the combined aircraft operations in the Aleutians, it was said, also has command of all Navy units there, surface and submarine vessels included.

"The principle of unity of command provides in general that the service primarily involved shall be in command of the operations in any given area," the Navy said.

It pointed out that joint operations in the Hawaiian area, the Eastern Caribbean, the Aleutians, and the sea frontiers are under direction of the Navy, while the Army commands operations in the Canal Zone and in Australia.

Sea frontiers include waters adjacent to the United States, outlying land, islands, and sea areas. Under the unified command system, Army defense commanders have allocated Army air units to the sea frontiers and command of the Army Air Forces is vested in the frontier area commanders for antisubmarine warfare or any other operations against sea-borne enemy activities.

In the theaters of action under command of the Army, naval units both air and surface are placed at the disposal of the Army officer in command.

"Close and effective co-operation," the Navy said, "is effected in each zone by this unity of command with Army and Navy forces co-ordinated under a single direction to strike the enemy the heaviest and timeliest blows."

I. L. O. Report Finds Flaws In Germany's Price Control

MONTREAL, July 28 (CP)—Germany is facing increasing difficulties in maintaining its anti-inflationary wages and price stabilization structure, the International Labor Review, monthly publication of the International Labor Office here, says in an article appearing this week.

New measures taken in 1941, including the imposition of compulsory savings, the article says, "indicate at once increasing difficulty in maintaining the policy of wage and price stabilization and finished goods—paralleled, however, by a readiness to intensify and extend the restrictions designed to hold in check incipient tendencies to inflation."

The study, written by Rene Livchen of the Economic and Statistical Section of the I. L. O., says the main principles of German wages and price control policy were laid down soon after the Nazis came to power.

Series of Flat Rates

Nevertheless, it says, new problems began to arise from the price and wage control authorities in 1940 and 1941, and "many measures have had to be taken to prevent wages from increasing in spite of the strong tendency to rise which was the natural result of intensified production and labor shortage."

"Whereas previously," the article says, "the prices paid by the Government had been based on the cost price in each factory, plus a certain percentage for profits, at the beginning of 1942 a series of flat rates was introduced, based on costs in the most efficient factories. Besides gradually eliminating the smaller undertakings, these measures are expected to bring about a fall in the general level of prices. Various other measures appear to be directed to the same end, for instance, a change in the management of the price commission and the regulation of the prices of goods bought second hand or at auction sales."

Defects in Discipline

Mr. Livchen said a long series of measures inaugurated by the Nazi Government as early as January, 1934, had the single end of stabilizing prices and wages at the 1933 level.

Until the end of 1939 the German Government's wage and price stabilization had on the whole succeeded, the article says. But by the end of 1941, cracks were beginning to appear.

Mr. Livchen says discipline and sense of responsibility among workers and employers was not up to the standard expected of them. Contraventions of the regulations began to be frequent and new measures were introduced to close loopholes in them.

Coast Power Spread By Nazi Propaganda

By the Associated Press

Berlin, From German Broadcasts, July 29.

More than 200,000 skilled workers "have used a half-million tons of concrete monthly for fortifications along the Channel coast," the Berlin Radio said today.

"To thousands of already completed fortification works, hundreds were added, constructed technically perfect by engineers who made use of latest experiences gained during the war."

[This item is one of several recently put out by Nazi propaganda channels, apparently to counter constant Allied references to the possible opening of a second front in Western Europe.]

Argentine Committee Drops Nazi Exposer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Raúl Damonte Taborda, the Radical Deputy who won international democratic encomiums by exposing Nazi propaganda and plots in this country, is no longer to serve on the parliamentary committee which undertook the investigation and carried it through, with vigor and in detail, in the face of many difficulties.

The name of Señor Damonte Taborda and the committee hitherto have been synonymous, for his vigorous personality dominated the "investigation of anti-Argentine activities," the official description of the aim of the parliamentary organization. Señor Damonte Taborda is a Radical and, though he continues as a deputy, an accession to Socialist strength in the Chamber will enable the Vice-Chairman of the committee, Deputy Juan A. Solari, who is of that Party, to assume command of the investigation.

Señor Solari has directed the investigation, temporarily, in the past during the absences of Señor Damonte Taborda. He has worked enthusiastically, and there is no doubt that his Party is as keen as the Radicals on bringing the Nazis to book. But Miguel Osorio, a National Democrat (conservative), has also been elected to the committee, and he is in a position to influence the voting.

Denmark's Churches Foster Resistance Against Nazis

Continued from Page 1

000,000 were not members of the State Church.

Subtle Opposition

Danish clergymen are reported to be subtle in their opposition to the New Order ideology, but occasionally a clergyman makes a blunt statement on the essential differences between Christianity and Nazism. Such a clergyman is Pastor Sparring-Peterson, who is known in theological circles outside Denmark. He has been the subject of violent attacks in the Danish Nazi paper, National Socialisten.

One of the most implacable anti-Nazi ministers is the Rev. Kaj Munk, who is also an outstanding Danish playwright. His new drama, "Niels Ebbesen," dramatizing a Danish national hero by that name who delivered the nation from German oppression in the fourteenth century, never was produced. But the Rev. Mr. Munk read it, however, to large audiences. When 15,000 copies of the play were published last spring, they were confiscated, but not until 13,000 copies had been rushed to booksellers overnight. A run on the bookstores during the early morning is reported to have quickly disposed of these copies.

Churchmen Defiant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 29—The courageous action of Norwegian clergymen, in setting up an independent church in direct defiance of the Nazis, is accepted here as further evidence of the enduring resistance to oppression manifest in the Scandinavian countries.

The step was taken at a secret meeting in Oslo, in which six prominent churchmen refused to recognize antichurch actions of the Nazi-sponsored Quisling Government.

The six clergymen were: Bishops Henrik Hille and J. Maroni, Dean Hygen, Prof. O. Hallesby and two pastors, the Rev. Ludvig Hope and the Rev. H. E. Wisloeff. Dean Hygen acted as representative of Bishop Eivind Berggrav of Oslo, who has been held under "house arrest" for many weeks.

The Norwegian Embassy here has just obtained the text of the proclamation which these six leaders have issued to all clergymen and their congregations. It pointed out that the conception of state and church relation held by Quisling authorities was not in accord with that contained in the Church cannons nor with the principles upon which the State Church was founded.

"It was not with joy that the Church decided to break with the State," the proclamation stated, "but it had to do it. Supported by our conscience and after earnest consideration we have acted in this manner. The Church would have been unfaithful to God if it calmly had let all this happen.

"It would seem that the Church had suffered a defeat, but in reality the Church has won a definite victory, with practically an unbroken front inside as well a outside. The (Quisling) authorities have made several attempts to negotiate. We informed Quisling's Department of Church and Education that we were ready to negotiate at any time, but only on the conditions that our Bishops, with Berggrav at the head, led the negotiations in the name of the Church.

"The aim of the fight has been three-fold. First, we oppose the aggressions of the present Government against the Church, schools, parents, children, the security of justice and social peace. In this no political motive has been involved. Second, our aims are not of Church-political nature, but conditions may be such that we are forced to break with the old order of our Church. Third: our aim is of intellectual nature: in short, that we are fighting so that we can work freely and independently of unjust aggressions by the State and with free conscience toward God, the Church and the Holy Scriptures."

Glace Bay Gazette Sold to Labor Union

GLACE BAY, N. S., July 29 (AP)—Sale of the Gazette, Glace Bay's only daily newspaper, to the District 26 organization of the United Mine Workers of America was disclosed July 28 in a front-page announcement in the paper.

The union purchased the 42-year-old afternoon paper from A. D. Macneil, its owner and managing director for 35 years. The purchase gave the U. M. W. its first daily publication in Canada.

A. A. McKay, secretary-treasurer of U. M. W. District 26, said in a statement in the July 28 issue: "In accordance with the decision of the last district convention, the district executive board has purchased the Glace Bay Gazette, which will develop into a labor paper. . . .

"The policy will be in accordance with the policy of the United Mine Workers of America."

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United Nations Workers Scan Future

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 29—A more articulate voice for Labor in expressing its view on postwar planning and administration is in prospect as a result of new alignments between the Labor groups of the United Nations which are beginning to take shape here.

Most significant of the alignments is the recent formation of a joint permanent committee of the American Federation of Labor and the powerful British Trades Union Congress. But no small importance is attached to the announcement that Dominion trade union organizations have been invited by cable to attend as soon as possible an Empire Trades Union Conference in London.

Although the A. F. of L.-T. U. C. link falls short of early expectations, it nevertheless represents a step forward in what is potentially a powerful new grouping of the Labor unions throughout the United Nations.

Labor Formula Difficult

Britain's T. U. C. leader, Sir Walter Citrine, on his recent mission to the United States, was expected to persuade organized labor of Britain, America, and Russia to associate actively.

Sir Walter was embarrassed by the fact that he could not find a formula which would meet with the approval of both the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor. He was also unable to overcome the A. F. of L.'s aversion to including Russia in the committee.

But Sir Walter did bring back an encouraging picture of progress in the direction of joining the Labor groups of the United Nations in one allied group.

This picture has been accepted by the T. U. C. here as a worthy inspiration for new efforts on the part of their nation which serves geographical as well as to some extent the political halfway house between the American Continent and Eastern Europe.

Goal of Collaboration

After the meeting last week, the British T. U. C. headquarters have given this writer the following summary of their deliberations:

Having approved the proposal for an Anglo-American trade union committee, the General Council of the T. U. C. expressed hopes that establishment of the committee will greatly facilitate collaboration between the workers on both sides of the Atlantic and help bring the war to a successful end.

Sir Walter explained that establishment of this Anglo-American committee arose from talks with representatives of the American trade union movement during his visit to the United States.

It is proposed to constitute the Committee on the basis of equal representation of the British T. U. C. on the one hand and the A. F. of L. on the other, with five representatives from each side to meet at least three times yearly.

Accepted by British

This was the set-up as outlined in an A. F. of L. counter-proposal to the T. U. C. original plan which has now been accepted by the British. The proposal offers membership to the C. I. O. and other American trade unions groups, but it is not yet known whether the present C. I. O. - A. F. of L. cleavage will permit the C. I. O. representatives to join the committee.

Sir Walter declared that the T. U. C. had hoped to expand the existing Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee so as to establish closer association with the American trade union movement.

But while the A. F. of L. had not been able to accept this proposal it had nevertheless been agreed that close and continuous contact between the new Anglo-American Committee and the All Union Central Council of the Trade Unions in the U. S. S. R. should be maintained through British T. U. C. members of the Anglo-American Committee.

Wide Range of Opinion

Sir Walter further expressed the hope that through the work of the Anglo-American Committee and the parallel organization of the Anglo-Soviet Committee, much closer relations will eventually be obtained between the movements in the U. S. S. R. and in the United States.

Problems such as the fact that American Labor speaks with several voices, and that a great gulf divides American and Soviet conceptions of labor organizations, account for the reluctance of British trade union leaders to speak freely at the present moment on the short-term and long-term prospects of the new approach to international Labor co-operation.

British Labor leaders have themselves barriers to surmount in making the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee a really practical organization.

American Labor is recognized here as feeling still sensitive about close collaboration with Soviet unions which still look to many an Anglo-Saxon eye like Government organizations.

C. I. O. leaders in America are understood here to have shown more readiness for association with Russian unions than the A. F. of L. Since present British trade union contact with American Labor is first and foremost through the A. F. of L., the situation is difficult.

Stages in Progress

Nevertheless, the feeling here is that progress must be in the stages of which two announced this week are regarded as of considerable importance.

The effect of the new arrangement with American labor is expected to be far-reaching. Hitherto the relations between the A. F. of L. and the T. U. C. have rested for nearly 50 years on the interchange of fraternal delegations, this being necessarily limited in scope and mainly consisting of periodical exchange of visits and mutual study of publications.

With new machinery it is hoped here that Anglo-American trade union co-operation will be systematic and continuous, and that there will be full collaboration and unification of policy on such questions as wage rates, unemployment, public assistance, jobless relief, health facilities, settlement of industrial disputes, and over the even wider questions of raw materials, elimination of want amid plenty, and the "Four Freedoms."

In that way it is felt here that Organized Labor can greatly increase Labor's influence in achieving a better-planned world.

Nazis to Treat Czechs Captured as Traitors

By Overseas News Agency

Stockholm

Germany intends to treat all Czechoslovak soldiers serving with the United Nations forces as traitors if they fall into German hands, a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman has declared.

According to Berlin dispatches to the Stockholm press, the Germans also announced that captured Free French soldiers would not be treated as prisoners or war but would be subject to execution for illegally bearing arms. They reversed this decision, however, after the Free French leadership warned that German prisoners in Free French hands would receive the same treatment as Free French prisoners of the Axis.

War to Them Also Means School

Wide World

African Soldiers of United Nations Get Lesson

The lesson the Basutos are learning is that English is a pretty good language to know and that with it you can go almost everywhere in the world and get along. Their teacher is W. D. Kabi whose 14-year service in the British Government Veterinary Department fits him very well to transmit to his fellows the knowledge that the words on the blackboard say, "Where is your steel hat?" Also how the words are pronounced. In short, he's teaching them to speak English.

British Honors in Canada?

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Recommendation that Canadians be made eligible to receive British decorations and honors—with the exception of knighthood—has been tabled in the House of Commons here.

The recommendation would lift the ban which was laid down 29 years ago by a Commons resolution. It would permit Canadians to be decorated with companionships in such orders as the Bath, St. Michael, and St. George, and the British Empire. It would not permit the award of Knight Commander in these orders which would carry with it the title "sir."

Men of high rank in the armed forces, such as generals or air marshal, as well as officers of lower rank, have hitherto been deprived of the privilege of British decoration — an honor which has been allowed to New Zealanders, Australians and South African officers.

The present prohibition on the receiving of awards was lifted momentarily during the regime of Prime Minister R. B. Bennett—now Viscount Bennett—from 1930 to 1935, when Sir Frederick Banting, discoverer of insulin, and Sir Lyman Duff, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, were knighted.

The present recommendation also suggested that Canada recommend to the King establishment of a special order, not involving titles, for which only Canadians would be eligible. It was proposed that such an order might be called the Order of the Dominion of Canada, or the Order of the Maple Leaf.

Germans Fortify French Coast

BERLIN, From German Broadcasts, July 29 (AP)—Units of German SS (Elite Guard) Troops, moving from the Russian front to duty with the Western Command in the occupied countries, will march through Paris today, DNB announced.

"They are equipped with new vehicles and new weapons," the agency said.

Other press reports told of the completion of the line of fortifications in Northern France facing the English Channel. These fortifications, started after the fall of France, were said to be occupied now by German troops.

[The DNB announcement of SS Troops moving from Russia to the occupied countries apparently is part of a campaign which German propagandists have been building up for several days in an effort to show that Germany is prepared for any attempted invasion of France or the Low Countries.

Yesterday DNB reported that Field Marshal Karl Gerd von Rundstedt had been inspecting "the extensive and deeply echeloned fortification works on the north French Channel coast."

Later the Berlin Radio broadcast that more than 200,000 skilled workers "have used a half-million tons of concrete monthly for fortifications along the Channel coast."

Still another Nazi-inspired dispatch said that General Christiansen, German Military Commander in the Netherlands, had inspected defense installations along the Dutch coast, recently completed and taken over by the German Army.

At the same time German military sources in Berlin permitted themselves to be quoted as saying they believed that an invasion attempt would be made by the Allies, dispatches from Berne, Switzerland, said.]

British Air Head Warns Germans Of Ruin to Come

LONDON, July 28 (AP)—Air Marshal Sir Arthur Harris grimly warned Germans in a broadcast last night: "We are going to scourge the Third Reich from end to end."

"In comparison with what it will be like as soon as our own production of bombers comes to flood and as American production doubles and then redoubles, all that has happened so far will seem very little."

Sir Arthur, who organized the mass raids on Germany and who said last month that 1,000 bombers a night every night could knock Germany out of the war by autumn, told the German people:

"You have no chance. Soon we shall be coming every night and every day, rain, blow, or snow—we and the Americans. It is up to you to end the war and the bombing. You can overthrow the Nazis and can make peace."

U. S. Men in Accra?

LONDON, July 29 (AP)—Reuters, British news agency, today quoted Lord Swinton, British Resident Minister for West Africa, as declaring in a radiocast from Accra, Gold Coast Colony, "Americans are here with us.

"They are everywhere in this world-wide conflict.

"I have already experienced cooperation and frank partnership with United States General Fitzgerald."

Federal Police Action Threatened

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 28 (AP)—The Army threatened today to move Federal police into Ohio's capital unless municipal authorities suppressed vice at once.

Maj. Gen. Fred C. Wallace, Commandant of the Fifth Service Command, informed Service Director Roy Weed that it was the city's responsibility, but that unless conditions abated it might be necessary to invoke the May Act, permitting use of Federal peace officers here.

General Wallace's letter was in reply to Mr. Weed's request for military aid to suppress a worsening problem of prostitution.

More than 100 city policemen were laid off recently for lack of funds.

Big Oil Reservoir Stored in Russia Safe From Nazis

LONDON, July 29 (AP)—British oil experts estimated that Russia had over 100,000,000 barrels of oil in storage or in production in regions other than the Caucasus and beyond the reach of the German armies driving south.

These experts, who declined to be quoted by name, said the Russian armies could fight on for some months on this reservoir alone because:

1. Russian oil production is being increased in the vast hinterland far to the east of the Volga.
2. Civilian use has been curtailed since the war started.
3. Russian exports of oil, including some to Germany, decreased in the years prior to the war and halted entirely when Germany invaded the Soviet.

Large Iron-Ore Deposit in Brazil

A deposit of high-grade iron ore, considered by some to be the largest in the world, is known to exist in Brazil, it is said.

Cripps' Analysis of India Draws Fire of Two Leaders

ALLAHABAD, India, July 29 (AP)—Sir Stafford Cripps was bitterly attacked by two of the ranking Indian leaders yesterday in the latest round of the fight over the Indian Nationalist Resolution proposing withdrawal of British rule from India.

Maulana Abdul Azad, President of the All India (Nationalist Party) Congress, told a press conference in Bombay that critics of the Resolution, and particularly Sir Stafford, had ignored a frank analysis of the political situation and constructive proposals contained in the Resolution.

Here Jawaharlal Nehru, former Congress President and still a leading spokesman, said that both British and American critics "have proceeded either on a complete misunderstanding of the Congress Resolution or a desire to pervert it."

Both Indian leaders attacked Sir Stafford for a broadcast July 26 in which he had criticized the Resolution and Mohandas K. Gandhi's support of it.

The Resolution, published by the Working Committee of the Party early this month, proposes the withdrawal of British rule from India, and adds that the Committee does not desire to embarrass Great Britain or the Allied Powers in prosecution of the war, or in any way to encourage aggression against India or pressure on China by Japan or any other Axis Power.

Nehru said, "The Resolution is clear enough, and if people refuse to understand it, this simply shows they do not want to understand."

The All-India Congress meets in Bombay on Aug. 8.

Sapru Urges Unity

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, July 29—In a letter published in the Times of India, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Indian Liberal Leader, yesterday appealed for the abandonment of the civil disobedience plan and for the establishment of coalition governments by the Provinces.

The letter suggested that Mohandas K Gandhi, Jawaharlal Jinnah, President of the Moslem League, Vinayak Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, and the leaders of the other parties should jointly call a conference to discuss a settlement for the period of the war and set up the machinery for framing a constitution for the future.

A Reuter report said that Chakravarthi Rajagopalachariar, Congress Leader who favors an understanding with the Moslems, arrived at Wardha yesterday for an interview with Mr. Gandhi.

Hidden Stores In Eritrea Bring Joy to U. S. Base

CAIRO, July 29 (AP)—Secret stores of guns, ammunition, machinery and other equipment hidden away by the Italians in their former colony of Eritrea on the Red Sea coast are providing much-needed scrap metal for the war plants at the United States base there.

The stores were piled up by the Italians over a period of years and apparently were intended for use in possible campaigns against the Sudan, Egypt and the Arabian peninsula, reports to Cairo said.

Some of the supplies were tucked away in isolated valleys, some buried. Planes have searched out some of the stores in flights over remote areas. Much of the material is of poor quality and not worth shipping to the war areas in its present state.

However, it is useful for local needs and is especially welcome in the American plants there.

"It's nice to have so much steel right in the hills of Eritrea," one officer said.

Saga of the Pacific: 2,000 Miles in Canoe

By W. K. Lewis
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, July 28—With an alarm clock that worked when it was in the mood, with a page from a schoolboy's atlas, and a battery radio receiver, five United States naval officers have arrived safely in Australia from the Philippines, where they escaped from Cebu early in April.

I interviewed these five bearded and bronzed men today. They are Lieutenant Commander Alexander R. Slimmon, of Los Angeles; Lieutenant Commander Carl F. Faires of Atlanta, Ga.; and Lieutenants Ellis P. Skolfield, of Asheville, N.C.; William H. Lipsitt, of New Bedford, Mass.; and D. R. Dorsey, of Baltimore, Md.

In their nightmare journey of three months from Cebu, they played hide and seek with Japanese marauders on the high seas, were frequently becalmed, and in constant danger from starvation and thirst.

When they started out they had 200 gallons of water, some canned beef, beans, fruit, rice, and dried fish. They supplemented their scanty stocks with fresh fish hooked with baited bent pins, sometimes they managed to catch lobsters. Their cooking was done by fire in two five-gallon oil drums. Their amazing exploit was over nearly 2,000 miles of ocean and they finally were picked up in a location in which there had been no shipping for two years.

The remarkable part of their story was how a frail native canoe fitted with an outrigger rode out a terrific typhoon which they encountered and was not turned over by enormous sharks which nosed alongside. When possible they sailed only by night and during the day hid in coves. With the aid of a second-hand radio receiver, Lieutenant Skolfield picked up time signals from San Francisco from which he computed their approximate position.

They told a dramatic story of their meeting with natives in a canoe off the coast of New Guinea. Doubtful of the natives' intentions when they sighted the canoe, they turned their boat into the wind and sailed away. Gradually the natives overhauled them and indicated they were friendly. Getting directions from them, they headed to another island where they found drinking water and where they stayed for 10 days drinking fresh water and bathing. After leaving this island, they tried four times to round a cape, but each time were driven back by high squalls until finally, in a sweep that took them 40 miles out to sea, they won clear.

The worst time, they all agreed, was the 14 days when they were out of sight of land and constantly under the threat of being sighted by a Japanese ship or plane.

Canada Authorizes Parachute Troops

OTTAWA, July 29 (AP) — A battalion of Canadian parachute troops has been authorized and training will start soon, Defense Minister J. L. Ralston told the House of Commons.

Men who will teach the new tactics are leaving for the United States to gather "immediate instruction on parachute training there," he said.

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BASED ON VALUES
It is natural, this year, that you should ask certain questions about the sale. Here are the answers to the most important ones:
How are the prices?
Every item in the sale is lower than the established March level, some lower than last February.
How about variety?
Believe it or not, the selection is just as big and as varied as it was last February.
Should you buy furniture now?
If you need it, yes . . . because some furnishings will be restricted for the duration (innerspring mattresses, feather-and-down cushions are examples).
Can you get credit?
Yes, on your regular charge account. And on Gimbels Budget Plan (20% down, 52 weeks to pay balance).
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Network and Music Union In Dispute Over Pick-Ups

By the Associated Press

The music of at least 15 big-name dance bands as picked up from hotels and night clubs was off the Mutual Broadcasting System's network today as a result of a dispute between the American Federation of Musicians, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, and MBS affiliates KFRC in San Francisco and WARM in Scranton, Pa.

Mutual's General Manager, Fred Weber, said that the A. F. of M. President, James C. Petrillo, had ordered the move without notifying the network and that the ban, stopping pickups of the orchestras, had been put into effect through local unions.

Mr. Petrillo offered no comment on the action, which followed a walkout of 12 Union musicians in a controversy over wages and hours at San Francisco and a similar dispute at the Scranton station. William Pabst, KFRC station manager, said the union demanded unspecified wage increases and the doubling of musicians' employment from six hours a week to 12.

The Union's action did not prevent the stations originating the pickups—WOR-New York, WGN-Chicago, WCAE - Pittsburgh, WKRC - Cincinnati and KHJ-Los Angeles—from broadcasting the band music locally providing the programs were not fed to the network as a whole, nor did it affect any of the orchestras playing directly from the station studios, as on sponsored programs.

The Mutual dispute, similar to a recent Union-NBC clash which resulted in the Union ordering all seven of that network's remote band pickups off the air after a contract squabble with KSTP, St. Paul-Minneapolis, flared yesterday as the deadline neared for Mr. Petrillo's ban against Union members making phonograph records, transcriptions or other musical recordings for broadcast.

In Washington, Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, appealed to Mr. Petrillo to "consider it your patriotic duty" to rescind the order, effective Saturday.

Mr. Davis, declaring that Mr. Petrillo himself had described music as "one of the finest media for maintaining high public morale," wrote the Union chief that the ban might force hundreds of small independent radio stations out of business.

Mr. Petrillo has said that the use of "canned music" meant loss of employment for musicians.

Other labor and strike developments:

Birmingham, Ala.—The threat of a strike of A. F. of L. Electrical Workers at the huge steel-making units of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company apparently was ended following a decision by the Union to continue mediation conferences.

"Conferences will continue until a definite solution is reached," L. E. Brown, Executive Committeeman for the A. F. of L. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local, announced.

The strike was voted after the TCI declined to renew the Union's contract because the National Labor Relations Board had not certified the A. F. of L. for collective bargaining purposes, Mr. Brown said. United Steel Workers of America, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, has petitioned the NLRB for an election to determine the bargaining agency.

Paterson, N. J.—Settlement of a labor dispute at the five Wright Aeronautical Corporation plants in this area was announced by Theodore W. Kheel, Assistant Executive Secretary of the National War Labor Board.

Under the settlement, Mr. Kheel said, the Company agreed to withhold and stay the application of a recent arbitration award relating to set-up allowances pending determination of the Board as to whether the award is final and binding.

Washington—C. I. O. leaders and spokesmen for the Aluminum Company of America urged the War Labor Board to act quickly on a dispute over wages and organization but they disagreed sharply on what the decision ought to be.

Unions want Union security and check-off of dues, a $1 a day general wage increase, a 10-cents-an hour premium for afternoon and night shifts, and revision of the Company bonus system.

H. W. Anderson, Personnel Director of the Company employing thousands of workers on war jobs at plants in Tennessee, North Carolina, Arkansas, Ohio, Michigan, New Jersey, Connecticut, California and Pennsylvania, objected to the demands at a Board hearing but recommended a prompt decision in the interest of production.

New York—Wendell L. Willkie, who acted as arbitrator in settling a wage controversy involving four major moving picture companies, witnessed the signing of new wage contracts at his law offices.

As a result of the contracts, 1,500 members of the United Office and Professional Workers of America (CIO) in the home offices of the companies here will get 10 per cent wage increases and changed working conditions. The companies were Columbia Pictures, R. K. O., Loew-M-G-M, and 20th Century-Fox.

Huntsville, Ala.—Bus service in three North Alabama towns was halted by a strike of drivers and mechanics and a Huntsville police official reported that soldiers had taken over and were operating buses on commuter lines to war plants in this area.

Pacific Coast Longshoremen To Join Army

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 29 — Longshoremen along the Pacific Coast are being recruited to form a special United States Army Battalion to be known as Battalion 385 of the Quartermaster Corps to expedite the unloading of war cargo abroad and thereby heighten the tempo of the United Nations' effort, according to Harry Bridges, head of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union of the West Coast. The proposal was advanced by Mr. Bridges' Union last February and in June the War Department notified the Union that it had been accepted.

Mr. Bridges briefly outlined the plan in an address before the semi-annual meeting of the National Council of the National Maritime Union here yesterday. He did not mention his pending deportation to Australia other than to thank the Union for its assistance to the Bridges Defense Committee.

Long delays in unloading urgent cargo in foreign ports prompted the Union's proposal, Mr. Bridges said. The Union advocated that longshoremen enter the Army, receiving ratings as sergeants and lieutenants when qualified, and that they remain at the foreign ports to supervise cargo unloading.

Just how the Army is to put the plan into operation is not yet known, but Mr. Bridges said the need for such an organization was underlined by the fact that at important ports in the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf and elsewhere 20 and 25 days have been consumed in unloading cargoes that trained longshoremen could handle in four or five days.

"It is our idea that the battalions would include real experts who have made special study of the new types of cargo to be handled, tanks, parts, artillery and other military equipment," he told the Maritime Union members. "These men would sail to the unloading ports and the entire battalion would remain there for the sole purpose of facilitating unloading. They would be assigned only to unloading jobs."

Mr. Bridges asserted that "trade unionism as usual" must go and that workers must concentrate on winning the war. He held that his union and the N. M. U. had already "sacrificed many of the conditions for which we struck and died in the past."

"As a result," he added, "we are well prepared to do our part in helping to win the most important fight trade unions were ever engaged in—the fight against Fascism."

Beauty Salon—Army Style

Associated Press

Nurses Improvise Beauty Treatment

United States Army nurses do the best they can without a beauty shop in the island of New Caledonia, off the northeastern coast of Australia. Here they wash their hair in a washbasin. Left to right: Joan Douglas of Philadelphia, Adele Bandy of Oshkosh, Wis., and Gertrude Morres of Carson City, Nev. They are second lieutenants.

'Bong' in Pikeville Announces Bond Sale

PIKEVILLE, Ky., July 29 (AP)—Pike County's First National Bank, which has a pipe organ and offers prayer services each morning before work starts, has a new idea for swelling war bond sales.

Cashier John M. Yost installed on a post in front of the bank a 100-year-old bell, one of the kind that once graced farm-yards and was used to call the hands to dinner or to sound a fire alarm.

Every time a war bond is sold, the purchaser is entitled to ring the bell. The deep-throated "bong" can be heard throughout the business district of this mountain town.

The Christian Science Monitor's Guide to Current Motion Pictures

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ADVENTURES OF MARTIN EDEN—Uneven but absorbing drama with harshness and brutality in portions of narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

AFFAIRS OF JIMMY VALENTINE—Moderately entertaining comedy drama about radio idea man.—M, Y.

ALIAS BOSTON BLACKIE — Minor melodrama about reformed lawbreaker who becomes innocently involved in jail-break, and solves homicide case.—M, Y.

ALMOST MARRIED—Trivial comedy about singer and socialite whose marriage of convenience turns out to be true love.—M, Y.

ALWAYS IN MY HEART—Modest melodrama introducing Gloria Warren, a lively and attractive coloratura.—M, Y, C.

ARE HUSBANDS NECESSARY—Occasionally offensive marital farce.—M.

BABES ON BROADWAY — Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland bright and talented in big musical, well furnished with production numbers, but script is tiresome.—M, Y.

BAHAMA PASSAGE—Handsome Technicolor photography decorates an implausible story of triangular pattern in the Bahamas.—M, Y.

BALL OF FIRE—Comedy about some scholars and assorted night club characters. More amusing for the linguistic twists and gags than for plot. —M, Y.

BEYOND THE BLUE HORIZON — Technicolor adventures of Dorothy Lamour and a pet chimpanzee in the jungle.—M, Y.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M, Y.

BLUES IN THE NIGHT — Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances. —M.

BLUE, WHITE AND PERFECT—Conventional melodrama, with more emphasis on strong-arm action than adroitness.—M, Y.

BORN TO SING—Youthful talent in a song-and-dance show. Entertaining despite intrusion of conventional gangster motif.—M, Y.

BROADWAY — Modernized adaptation of comedy melodrama about murder and romance in a speakeasy of the Twenties. Well done of its type.—M, Y.

BULLET SCARS—Formula melodrama about doctor captured by gangsters. —M, Y.

BUTCH MINDS THE BABY—Comic hokum. Some uproariously funny business in this underworld item. —M, Y.

CADET GIRL — Second-rate musical about a West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M, Y.

CALLING DR. GILLESPIE—Fairly exciting murder thriller against hospital background—M, Y.

CANAL ZONE—Routine action drama agreeably acted and liberally supplied with shots of planes in action. —M, Y, C.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. The story is the old one about business and romantic rivals who take their rivalry into the air.—M, Y.

CASTLE IN THE DESERT—Charlie Chan mystery melodrama with startling discoveries and comedy relief combined according to formula. —M, Y.

CHOCOLATE SOLDIER—Lavish musical frappe, with much singing to interrupt a plot considerably more innocuous than the original Molnar play about a jealous husband's masquerade to test his wife's fidelity. —M, Y.

CONFIRM OR DENY—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M, Y.

COURTSHIP OF ANDY HARDY — Amusing adventures and mishaps, mingled with touches of pathos, understandingly written and neatly filmed.—M, Y, C.

CROSSROADS — Psychological melodrama. Well acted, sometimes tense, but unsatisfactory in its conclusion.—M, Y.

DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE — Spy melodrama seeking excitement in suggestion of violence and peril. —M, Y.

DESIGN FOR SCANDAL—Program farce-romance, efficiently acted — M, Y.

DESPERATE CHANCE FOR ELLERY QUEEN—A rather confused whodunit.—M, Y.

DR. BROADWAY—Grade B melodrama about physician mistakenly suspected of murder.—M.

DR. KILDARE'S VICTORY—Routine installment, introducing an attractive ingenue, Ann Ayars. There is the usual comedy, melodrama, and operating-room scene.—M.

DON'T GET PERSONAL—Mild nonsense about eccentric heir and radio entertainers whom he attempts to help.—M, Y.

EAGLE SQUADRON—Tense and exciting scenes of air battle. London under fire, and Commando raid pegged on story about brash American pilot. Technically superior.—M, Y.

FEMININE TOUCH — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

FINGERS AT THE WINDOW—Comedy murder thriller. Well written, acted and directed. May be too horrific for some—M.

FLEET'S IN—Song, dance and wise cracks by some musical comedy sailors on shore leave. Some tasteless humor, but otherwise shipshape film musical entertainment.—M, Y.

FOUR FLIGHTS TO LOVE — Lacy triviality from France. Occasional charm and a newcomer, Micheline Presle, lighten sufficiently the sentimentalities.—M, Y.

FOUR JACKS AND A JILL—Mixture of romance, underworld melodrama, comedy, and some music. Ray Bolger's dancing provides the best part of the entertainment.—M, Y.

FRIENDLY ENEMIES — Old-fashioned comedy-drama hokum.—M, Y.

FRISCO LIL — Loosely constructed gangster melodrama about girl law student who gets evidence to free her gambler father from charge of murder.—M, Y.

GENTLEMAN AFTER DARK—Sentimental crime melodrama.—M, Y.

GHOST OF FRANKENSTEIN—Pale but unpleasant carbon copy of horror-story idea.—M.

GOLD RUSH—Chaplin comedy that still seems one of the funniest of them all.—M, Y, C.

GRAND CENTRAL MURDER — Fairly entertaining mystery.—M, Y.

GREAT MAN'S LADY — Pretentious and sentimental story of long-suffering wife.—M, Y.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.

HER CARDBOARD LOVER—Offensive and tedious comedy about young gambler who loses money to rich woman and pays off by becoming her secretary and protector.—M.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Trib-

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

48-Hour Week Proposed As Limit for War Workers

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—The Government has established a policy that, generally speaking, the nation's millions of war-production workers should toil no more than eight hours a day and 48 hours a week, and that all workers should have vacations to restore their energy.

The Office of War Information said the move was designed to protect health, promote work efficiency, and to stop "labor piracy" by plants which entice workers away from other jobs by offering them opportunities of putting in long overtime at high pay.

OWI emphasized that the work proposal "in no way affects" the Wage-Hour Act's provision requiring time-and-a-half pay for all work after 40 hours a week.

OWI Policy Outlined

The policy standards subscribed to jointly by the War and Navy Departments, Maritime Commission, Public Health Service, War Manpower Commission, War Production Board, Commerce and Labor Departments, were outlined by the OWI as follows:

1. For wartime production the eight-hour day and the 48-hour week approximate the best working schedule for sustained efficiency in most industrial operations.

2. One scheduled day of rest for the individual in approximately every seven should be a universal and invariable rule.

3. A 30-minute meal period is desirable.

4. Vacations are conducive to sustained production.

The statement was issued in the form of a recommendation "to governmental establishments, to field representatives of procurement agencies, and to contractors working on war production." It gave no hint that compulsion would be used against war materials producers who failed voluntarily to abide by the principles.

Reduce Excessive Hours

The major effect of the new statement of hours, the OWI said, "should be to reduce excessive working hours per week per worker, which cannot be sustained without impairing the health and efficiency of workers and reducing the flow of production."

It pointed out that 1,500,000 war workers now were working over 48 hours a week, according to Labor Department reports, and some worked 60 to 65 hours because of the large pay inducements for workers who voluntarily put in overtime hours. "Large overtime offers are being used in some instances to pirate workers from other war plants," the OWI said.

On the matter of the vacations, the statement declared:

"The policy of providing opportunity for restoration of energy of employees by a vacation, away from the job, is demonstrated to be conducive to sustained production and is even more sound under emergency conditions of industry today than in peacetime. Experience demonstrates that by providing regular opportunities for men to have a lengthy period of time away from the job makes it easier to control sporadic absenteeism.

Staggered Vacations

"Vacations should be staggered and spread over the longest possible period. Vacations should not be permitted to excuse any shutdown of any department of any war-production plant except where such shutdown would not curtail production."

Emphatic on the "weekly day of rest," it said:

"The seven-day work week for individuals is injurious to health, to production, and to morale. It slows down production because of the cumulative effect of fatique, when not broken by a period of rest and relaxation, and it leads to increased absenteeism. Only in extreme emergencies and for a limited period of time should workers or supervisors forego the weekly day of rest."

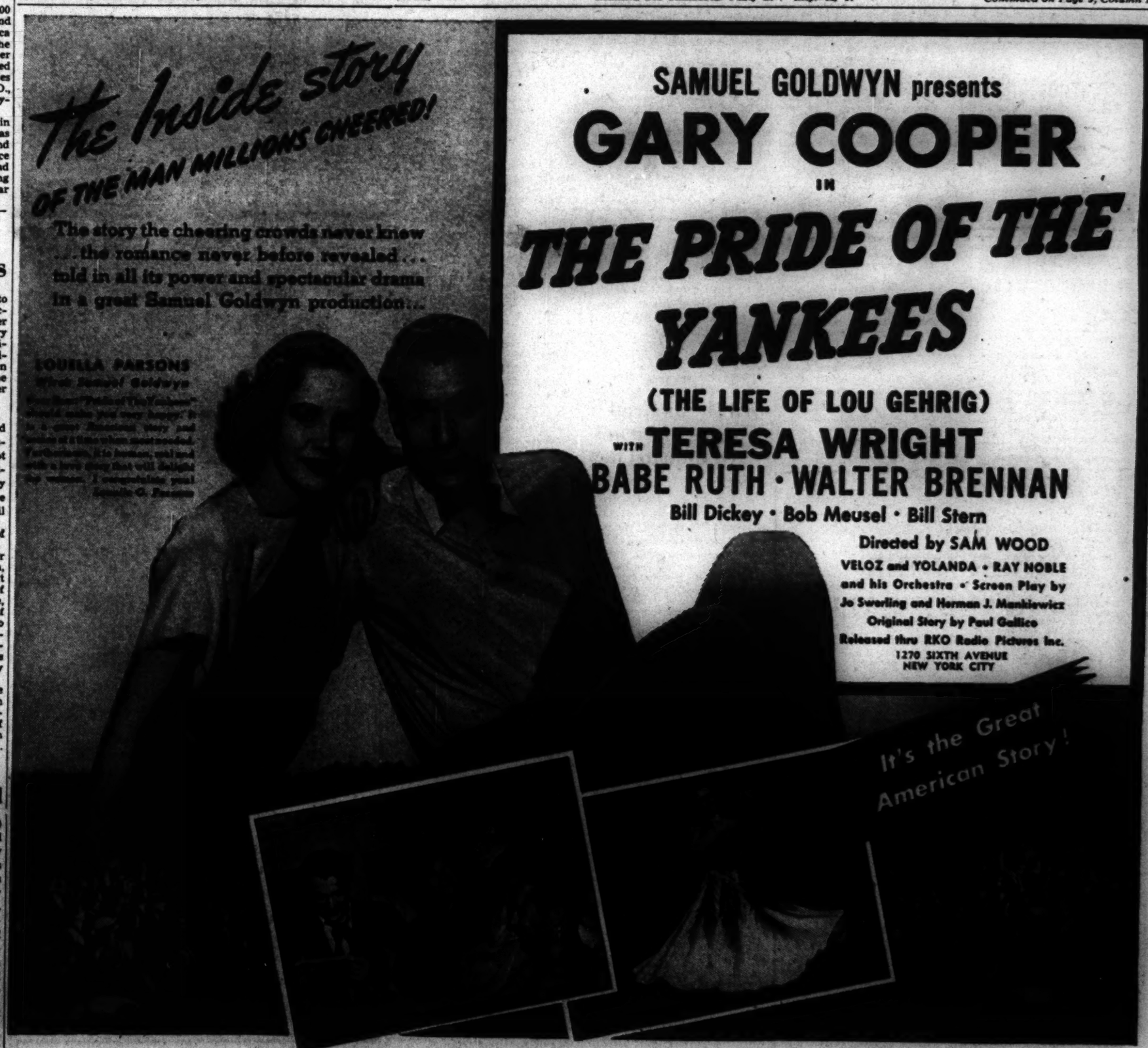
Hours now worked in some plants are in excess of those which can be sustained without impairing the health and efficiency of workers and disrupting the rhythm of production, the statement said.

Men Who Helped MacArthur Cited

SYDNEY, Australia, July 29 (AP)—Silver stars have been awarded to men of the United States Navy who helped bring Gen. Douglas MacArthur from the Philippines and who rescued nurses and Army and Navy officers from Corregidor.

The citation for Chief Machinists Mates Carl C. Richardson of Newcastle, Tex., Morris W. Hancock of Southport, Ind., and John Lawless of Norfolk, Va., referred to their motor torpedo boat trip with General MacArthur and said "they executed with marked skill and coolness a mission of major strategic importance and of the most hazardous nature in the face of greatly superior enemy forces."

The following were honored for the daring flight of big flying boats in to Corregidor and out again in the rescue of the Army and Navy officers and nurses: Lieut. Commander E. T. Neale, Lieut. L. C. Deede, Lieut. Thomas F. Pollock, of Monrovia, Calif.; Lieut. William V. Gough, of Baltimore, Md., and Dave W. Bounds, Wallace D. Eddy, Mario Ferra, Leroy Gasset, William F. Drexel, Edward W. Bedfrod, Winsor F. Kelly, Harold F. Donahue, Max A. Crain and Harold C. Lohr.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in a great Samuel Goldwyn production...
LOUELLA PARSONS
It's the Great American Story!

SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents

GARY COOPER

IN

THE PRIDE OF THE YANKEES

(THE LIFE OF LOU GEHRIG)

WITH TERESA WRIGHT

BABE RUTH · WALTER BRENNAN

Bill Dickey · Bob Meusel · Bill Stern

Directed by SAM WOOD

VELOZ and YOLANDA · RAY NOBLE and his Orchestra · Screen Play by Jo Swerling and Herman J. Mankiewicz

Original Story by Paul Gallico

Released thru RKO Radio Pictures Inc.

1270 SIXTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

After seeing the preview, a reader of The Christian Science Monitor said, "This is one of the finest pictures I've ever seen." Another reader in the party said, "I think it's wonderful, and I'll certainly recommend it to my friends." AND THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR SAYS—

Aside from its human interest and sentimental associations, the strength of the film arises from the simplicity with which it depicts Gehrig himself and the warmth with which it portrays his married life. And he (Mr. Goldwyn) made an unimpeachable selection by engaging Gary Cooper to impersonate the famous southpaw first baseman and home-run hitter.

ASK THE MANAGER OF YOUR THEATRE WHEN HE WILL SHOW "PRIDE OF THE YANKEES"

	Special Previews All Seats Reserved	Continuous Pop. Price Performances Start
WASHINGTON—R. K. O.-KEITH'S	July 29	July 30
BOSTON—R. K. O.-KEITH MEMORIAL, R. K. O.-BOSTON	Aug. 11	
R. K. O.-KEITH MEMORIAL		Aug. 12
PROVIDENCE—R. K. O.-ALBEE	Aug. 12	Aug. 13
ROCHESTER—R. K. O.-CENTURY	Aug. 4	Aug. 5
TRENTON—R. K. O.-LINCOLN	Aug. 13	Aug. 14
NEW YORK—ASTOR THEATRE	NOW PLAYING	

Buy tickets now for special reserved seat Premiere . . . By mail or at Theatre Box Office.

Guide to Current Motion Pictures

Recent Releases

HENRY AND DIZZY—Latest in the Aldrich family series, with Henry involved in characteristic tangles which are happily resolved as usual. —M, Y, C.

THE MAGNIFICENT AMBERSONS—Orson Welles' second film, adapted from Booth Tarkington novel, is oppressively gloomy drama about proud rich family which rides for fall. What point Mr. Welles would like to make is never clear. Several good performances.—M.

(Continued from Page 8)

ute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M, Y.

I MARRIED AN ANGEL — Loosely woven musical, with unhappy air of sophistication and poor taste distantly derived from Rodgers and Hart show of same name.—M.

IN THIS OUR LIFE—Bette Davis in unsparing characterization of a woman who wrecks other people's lives and finally her own. Several brilliant performances but material is harsh and unpleasant. Plight of a young Negro is treated with exceptional enlightenment.—M, Y.

IN OLD CALIFORNIA—Routine Western.—M, Y.

IT HAPPENED IN FLATBUSH — Sentimental comedy about major leagues, returns home to win back seven years' exile in the minor leagues, returns home to win back fame and honor. Moderately entertaining.—M, Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

I WAS FRAMED—Melodrama about crusading reporter, "framed" by political opponents who escapes jail, establishes himself under new name and is cleared by a confession.—M, Y.

JACKASS MAIL—Customary Wallace Beery comedy melodrama.—M, Y.

JOAN OF PARIS—Melodrama about a Parisienne who sacrifices herself to aid a Free French flier and his four comrades. Marks Hollywood debut of Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid.—M, Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN—Domestic comedy and action drama skilfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some overstressing of brutality.—M, Y.

JUKE BOX JENNY —Another "musical" snob is converted to swing.—M, Y.

JUKE GIRL—Melodrama about revolt of truck farmers against chiseling dictatorial wholesaler. Rough and tough but effectively done, except for protracted climax.—M.

JUNGLE BOOK—Technicolor photography of animals magnificent but film may be found labored by some and too horrific at times by others.—M, Y.

KATHLEEN—Except for a few passages that are engaging, humorous, or poignant, Shirley Temple's first film in a year is pedestrian and over sentimental.—M, Y, C.

KEEP 'EM FLYING—Abbott and Costello in their characteristic comedy manner in a story about the training of combat fliers, all aimed to secure laughter and thrills.—M, Y, C.

KID GLOVE KILLER — Neatly compounded detective melodrama.—M, Y.

KINGS ROW—Dreary and pointless rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

KIPPS—Unconventional comedy about provincial snobbery in early 1900's. Unhurried, excellently acted, full of exquisite little strokes to highlight detail.—M, Y.

LADY GANGSTER — Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.

LADY IN A JAM—Fluffy and often hilarious satirical farce. Delightfully acted.—M, Y.

LADY FOR A NIGHT—Implausible costume drama.—M.

LADY HAS PLANS—Entertaining combination of farce and spy melodrama.—M, Y.

LADY IS WILLING — Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M, Y.

LARCENY, INC.—Underworld farce. Confused ethics and elementary humor.—M, Y.

LOOK WHO'S LAUGHING—Minor but entertaining comedy.—M, Y, C.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE—Rowdy fun in handsome Technicolor frame. Irving Berlin's delightful score has been slighted, and so has good taste now and then.—M, Y.

MAD MARTINDALES—Slapdash farce against backgrounds of early twentieth century.—M, Y.

MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing farce in which rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M, Y.

MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian, and a swindler figure in story.—M, Y.

MAJOR BARBARA—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreword by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y.

MALE ANIMAL—Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all Resulting fun almost always excellent, and freedom of speech wins the day. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication.—M, Y.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER — Comedy of insult. Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining for those who relish this kind of comedy writing.—M, Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes. Hoodlumism featured in story. —M.

MELODY LANE—Musical film with comedy trimmings, running pretty much to pattern.—M, Y.

MISS ANNIE ROONEY—Shirley Temple as a poor girl who once more conquers high society. Routine, but the youngsters act it believably.—M, Y, C.

MISTER V—Spy melodrama with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive professor who leads students on a holiday (1939) excursion to Germany. Coincidental escape of several anti-Nazis puzzles the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M, Y.

MOKEY—Restraint and sincerity in story of young wife who begins to understand lively but inarticulate little stepson before it is too late. Unpretentious, affecting.—M, Y.

MOONTIDE—Effective and often moving study in character, with mutual affection and decency saving two people from misery.—M, Y.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis upon the grotesque as comedy rather than on the beautiful or the fantastically satiric. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. M, Y, C.

MRS. MINIVER—Jan Struther's heroine in M-G-M tribute to Britons under fire. Some artificiality, but several superlative performances. Many will find film inspiring and moving.—M, Y.

MURDER IN THE BIG HOUSE—Two reporters solve prison murder hard way in routine mystery melodrama. —M, Y.

MY FAVORITE BLONDE—One of Bob Hope's best.—M, Y, C.

MY FAVORITE SPY—Another in series of spy stories about chuckleheaded hero who tracks down foreign agents. —M, Y.

MY GIRL SAL—Fairly entertaining but rather overdone musical in high Technicolor.—M, Y.

NIGHT OF JAN. 16 — Moderately effective mystery melodrama, which alters considerably the stage play from which it was taken.—M, Y.

NINE BACHELORS — Sacha Guitry's fabulous farce in which tenderness combined with sly humor.—M, Y.

NO HANDS ON THE CLOCK—Mystery melodrama, mingling excitement with comedy. About average of its kind.—M, Y.

NORTH TO THE KLONDIKE—Fairly effective routine melodrama about homesteaders versus crooked miners. —M, Y.

NATIVE LAND—Violent and moving, semi-documentary, based on findings of La Follette Civil Liberties investigation and other factual material. Excellently acted. Commentary, brilliantly spoken and sung by Paul Robeson.—M, Y.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN—Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns. M, Y, C.

PACIFIC RENDEZVOUS — Naval code expert deciphers secret message to save American troop transport.—M, Y.

PARIS CALLING—A persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes the best of a poor script in a second-rate spy story. Opening scenes are moving and effective —M, Y.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet." Entertainment depends on point of view.—M, Y.

PASHA'S WIVES—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting toward the end. Well acted. —M, Y.

POWDER TOWN — Absent-minded professor versus spies. —M, Y.

PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in the life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate film, acted with warmth and sincerity. Several interesting and exciting baseball sequences.—M, Y, C.

QUIET WEDDING — From England comes a tale, told with wisdom, humor, and some poignance, about a girl who wanted a quiet wedding and didn't get it. Excellent cast.—M, Y.

REAP THE WILD WIND—Film telling of fight of lawyers against shipwrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's. Long, large and dull.—M, Y, C.

RED TANKS—Moderately interesting lesson in Soviet tank tactics, with several vividly exciting moments.—M, Y.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—A staunch admirer of Andrew Jackson receives a "visitation" from the old warrior. Although not entirely successful in its fantasy, this is a stimulating comedy, with high intentions. —M, Y.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR — About the soldier who breaks all the rules but winds up hero in last reel.—M, Y.

REMEMBER THE DAY—Exquisite film comedy, told and acted with affection, humor, and tenderness. Adaptors and director have preserved the emotional quality of the original play, greatly assisted by a superlative cast.—M, Y, C.

RIDE 'EM, COWBOY—Slapstick comedy in the characteristic manner of Abbott and Costello. A farcical chase is in their best vein, but some of their other antics do not seem quite up to average.—M, Y, C.

RIGHT TO THE HEART—Comedy romance of familiar type, provided with amusing decorations about rejuvenation of playboy who goes into training as a boxer.—M, Y.

RINGS ON HER FINGERS — Tedious narrative with dubious moral.—M, Y.

RIO RITA—Abbott and Costello again, with a baggage car full of gags.—M, Y, C.

RISE AND SHINE — Broad spoof of football pictures, Jack Oakie is often funny as the unintellectual pigskin hero who makes the final touchdown in his sleep, foiling the crooked gamblers.—M, Y, C.

ROXIE HART—Rowdy comedy about a small-time entertainer who, expecting acquittal, confesses, for the sake of publicity, to a murder her husband committed.—M.

SABOTEUR—Exciting, well acted, violent, and controversial spy thriller.—M, Y.

SHADOW OF THE THIN MAN—Occasionally amusing and exciting, but in other portions tiresome and objectionable. Drinking overstressed.—M.

SHANGHAI GESTURE — Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic. —M.

SHIP AHOY — Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M, Y.

SHIPS WITH WINGS—Poorly made British film about cashiered flier who makes hero's sacrifice. Some interesting material on function of fleet air-arm.—M, Y.

SING FOR YOUR SUPPER — Familiar type of light entertainment, mingling romance and comedy.—M, Y.

SING YOUR WORRIES AWAY—Dud song writer doesn't know he's to inherit $3,000,000. But gangsters do and try to get rid of him. Mediocre.—M, Y.

SKYLARK—Slight comedy with accent on romance, deriving from play of same name by Samson Raphaelson. Unevenly entertaining.—M, Y.

SMALL TOWN DEB—Domestic comedy with a slow-paced story, amusing in part.—M, Y, C.

SON OF FURY—High-colored, period-costume melodrama, done on elaborate scale, with fisticuffs and brutality punctuating story that lags in places. Some first-rate acting.—M, Y.

SONG OF THE ISLANDS — Familiar type of musical comedy. Technicolor photography.—M, Y.

SPY SHIP — Implausible melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.

STORK PAYS OFF—Mildly entertaining farce about gangsters who find themselves being reformed by running a day nursery.—M, Y.

SUBMARINE RAIDER—Slender Melodrama about submarine crew prevented from sending warning of Pearl Harbor.—M, Y.

SUICIDE SQUADRON—Excellent British film about Polish composer-pianist who faces question of staying in U. S. A., or of returning to England as RAF pilot. Sensitively directed and acted.—M, Y.

SULLIVAN'S TRAVELS — Oblique comedy drama, replete with satire, paradox, and irony. Harshness of realistic detail and superficiality of conclusion produce a dissatisfying result.—M, Y.

SUSPICION—Thriller, full of grim detail, but only on occasion reminiscent of the best Hitchcock.—M.

SWAMP WATER — Jean Renoir's first American picture, a somewhat old-fashioned melodrama set against the Okefenokee swamp region of Georgia. Violence and primitive values characterize the narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

SYNCOPATION—Developments in jazz and blues music, outlined in entertaining musical.—M, Y.

TAKE A LETTER, DARLING—Another wacky comedy in which the heroine, a dominating business woman, falls in love with her male secretary, a struggling painter. Smooth and amusing in its kind.—M, Y.

TARGET FOR TONIGHT—Brilliant, effective and emotional British documentary about a bombing raid. Magnificently photographed, and acted with unusual and unaffected restraint by members of the R. A. F.—M, Y, C.

TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURES—One of the funniest efforts of the year.—M, Y, C.

TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE—Some grown-ups will find this very funny. Scenes of crocodiles eating men reduce the films suitability for younger audiences.—M, Y.

TEN GENTLEMEN FROM WEST POINT—Much brutality in presumably fictionized account of Military Academy beginnings.—M.

THE BIG SHOT—Sordid melodrama, effective of its kind. Murders, chases, jail break, and other such excitements.—M.

THE BUGLE SOUNDS—Mixture of comedy and melodrama with Wallace Beery as veteran cavalry sergeant, with a predilection for alcohol. —M, Y.

THE INVADERS—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seamen. Propaganda interferes with the pace necessary in a chase picture. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not over-credible.—M, Y.

THE SPOILERS — Another story of honky tonk queen.—M.

THE MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina. —M.

THE PRIME MINISTER—Fairly interesting but not altogether accurate account of Disraeli's political rise with special attention to his happy married life. Contemporary implications seem forced at times.—M, Y, C.

THE TUTTLES OF TAHITI — Aimless film about clan whose shiftless and amoral ways are more often dull than amusing.—M.

THE WIFE TAKES A FLIER — Farce about American RAF flier grounded in Holland. Based on mistaken notion that there is anything funny about German invasion.—M.

THEY ALL KISSED THE BRIDE—Antic farce-comedy designed to balance delicately on edge of indecency. Contains prolonged scene of intoxication.—M.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON —Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y.

THIS ABOVE ALL—The usual romance against a war background. Prettily done and well acted but point of novel is lost.—M, Y.

THIS ENGLAND—Considerably below caliber of recent information and propaganda films the British have been making.—M, Y, C.

THIS GUN FOR HIRE—Story of hired killer. Fantastic at times, often cinematically shrewd and effective. Much brutality. Remarkable performance by Alan Ladd, newcomer.—M.

THIS IS THE ENEMY — Soviet view of German barbarism, cowardice, and cruelty. Outright propaganda, but expertly directed and brilliantly acted. —M, Y.

THIS TIME FOR KEEPS—Minor domestic comedy about a young husband working in his father-in-law's office.—M, Y.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE—Melodrama with comedy in which two matinee idols baffle the Gestapo. Some introductory passages seem in poor taste. Otherwise this is one of the best and most exciting pictures of its kind.—M, Y.

TORPEDO BOAT—Melodrama about reckless young designer of streamlined speedboat.—M, Y, C.

TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI—Scenes of rigorous training of Marines and magnificent color photography of night target practice relieve otherwise routine melodrama.—M, Y, C.

TORTILLA FLAT—Artificially distorts well-meant effort to capture feeling of Steinbeck's story about happy-go-lucky Paisano characters. Fear and superstition romanticised.—M.

TOWER OF TERROR—Gruesome English thriller with Wilfrid Lawson as deranged lighthouse keeper.—M.

TRUE TO THE ARMY—Pleasant, amusing and modestly tuneful little musical comedy.—M, Y.

TWIN BEDS—Dull and tasteless adaptation of a 1914 Broadway farce—M, Y.

TWO-FACED WOMAN—Offensive material in an obviously expensive production about a ski instructress who, to win her husband's interest, masquerades as her worldly twin sister.—M.

TWO YANKS IN TRINIDAD—Slapdash comedy and excitement.—M, Y.

UNHOLY PARTNERS — Conventional melodrama which deals with the feud between a publisher and the gambler who helped him to found his paper.—M, Y.

UNITED WE STAND — Grim record of aggression from Versailles to 1941.—M, Y.

VALLEY OF THE SUN—Undistinguished Western against background of 1880's. Horses appear to be tripped and a person of arrested mental development is used for comedy purposes.—M.

VANISHING VIRGINIAN—Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes, domestic as well as political. Frank Morgan gives humorously patrician portrayal as judge.—M, Y.

WEEK END FOR THREE—Farce about a wife's efforts to win her husband back from his work. Good enough to make one wish it were better.—M, Y.

WE WERE DANCING—Dubious comedy about pair of professional guests, whose marriage eliminates their usefulness to hostesses and drives the husband into employment.—M.

WHAT'S COOKIN'—Swing musical pot boiler.—M, Y.

WHO IS HOPE SCHUYLER?—Formula murder mystery.—M, Y.

WILD BILL HICKOK RIDES—Devotees of the fast, noisy, rough, uncomplicated Western will find this one has all the trimmings.—M, Y, C.

WINGS OF VICTORY—Biographical film about a Soviet air hero. Brilliantly photographed and acted.—M, Y.

WHISPERING GHOSTS—One of the funnier farce thrillers about make-believe detective on trail of killers. —M, Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR—Amusing romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to laconic sports writer. Drinking sequences and sense innuendo. Acting and direction skillful. —M.

WORKERS, LET'S GO—Moderately entertaining comedy imported from prewar Czechoslovakia. Slapstick predominates.—M, Y.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY—James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M, Y, C.

YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD—Though it has its points, story of New York taxi driver leading Burma convoy does not compare in excitement with scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M, Y.

YOUNG AMERICA—Minor but generally pleasant mixture of comedy, romance and melodrama.—M, Y, C.

YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW—Jimmy Durante suffers a technical defeat at the hands of the director and scenarists, whose gags are preposterous more than funny.—M, Y.

YOU'RE TELLING ME—Mainly Hugh Herbert with varied assortment of antics.—M, Y.

© RKO Radio

Teresa Wright

As Mrs. Lou Gehrig in "Pride of the Yankees."

Slashing of Gas Tax Revenue Ties Up Cash in Some States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 28—A peculiar paradoxical situation has arisen in connection with the steadily shrinking income from gasoline taxes. While the States face a possible 25 to 50 per cent drying up of this source of revenue, many of them have money derived in previous years from this same source which now they can't spend.

This is because by law or practice much if not all of the revenue from motor fuel levies is put into road funds; and today war restrictions on construction make it almost impossible to do any road building except that essential for military or war production purposes.

In most cases money in these funds can't be spent for anything else, thanks to the long and successful campaign, waged by elements especially interested in development and maintenance of the highways, to outlaw use of vehicular tax money on anything but highways.

Several States, including Arkansas, Minnesota, Ohio, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin, for instance, will hold the accumulated funds for postwar use.

Hits in Still Another Way

Meanwhile, the loss of motor fuel revenues hits hard in another way in States required by law to devote a portion of gas tax receipts to debt service on highway bonds. This requirement in many cases prevents apportionment of these declining revenues on the basis of need, and default on bonds is a possibility in some States.

Thirteen States used 30 per cent or more of their share of 1940 gas tax receipts, says the Federation, for debt service. Five of these are in the present rationed area, where the decline in receipts is greatest.

Probably more gasoline and other petroleum products are being used today than ever before, but not by the public. And there is no tax collected on gas used by the Government and for some other purposes, such as non-highway use by farmers and in industries.

As Mr. and Mrs. Public cut down their non-essential driving, down go the gas tax receipt figures. For example, motor fuel collections throughout the country in May this year were 9 per cent under those for May last year. For the 17 rationed Eastern States the yield dropped 14 per cent.

Decrease Increases

The rate of drop is growing faster and faster, especially in the rationed States. Figures for 13 States, including four in the rationed area — Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia — showed an average drop of 15 per cent in June. For the rationed States it was 23 per cent.

Officials of several States believe gas tax revenues for the next several months will be between 25 and 35 per cent under recent levels. North Carolina actually is anticipating a shrinkage of 50 per cent for the entire fiscal year ending June 30, 1943.

The drop was precipitous from the January and February level in most States. The national average gas tax collection for January this year compared with 1941 actually was up 16 per cent. February collections were up 8 per cent. But by March the line began to turn, showing a total national decline of 2 per cent. By April it was 4 per cent, and in May 9 per cent.

Swiss Expand Child Refugee Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland—Although Switzerland's own children are having to do without some of the things they like as their country stands guard over its independence as an island of refuge in a sea of Nazi domination, child victims from other countries are receiving aid and comfort.

Swiss welfare organizations have sponsored a nation-wide drive in co-operation with the Swiss Red Cross. No fewer than 10,000 children, or four times the number previously cared for in Switzerland, are to receive care under the enlarged program. Contributions include money, food, garments or meal coupons, and shoes.

The children come to Switzerland on "vacations" of three months. They live either in private homes or in special centers.

Yugoslavs This Year

Several hundred children from Yugoslavia are among those coming this year. Formerly only French and Belgians could be accommodated. The new plan now includes "all children accessible." Under the revised program the number of French and Belgian child-guests was already brought up to 4,000 and 550 respectively by May 1. French children are taken alternately from the occupied and unoccupied zones.

The helping of European children afflicted by the war was started with a campaign two years ago by a Swiss welfare society especially organized for the purpose. This society has already done remarkable work for this cause both in foreign countries and in Switzerland through its children's homes, milk kitchens, baby welfare stations, foster-parent system, and through the taking into Switzerland of child war-victims.

Before the present campaign for "More Swiss Aid for War Children" was launched the organization made it a practice to have regularly about 2,000 to 2,500 such guests in Switzerland.

Full sanction of the Swiss Federal Council was given the new program which now is being carried out by the Swiss Red Cross. It provides for a grand total of 40,000 child victims of the war to be cared for in Switzerland yearly for vacation and recuperation periods.

$2,340,000 Charity

The total expenses for this particular charity will be approximately 10,000,000 Swiss francs, or about $2,340,000 a year. It is expected that about half of this money will be obtained through public collections; the remainder may finally have to be assumed by the Federal Government.

The Swiss people bear 75 per cent of the expenses and do all the stupendous work connected with the activities of the Central Information Bureau for Prisoners of War maintained by the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva. This labor has assumed such overwhelming proportions that auxiliary bureaus are functioning throughout Switzerland. The Swiss people have, moreover, to contribute to their National Fund which realized about 12,000,000 Swiss francs last year, also to collections for other benevolences.

The war children who generally arrive in badly undernourished condition and poorly clothed are sent to some of the most scenic and most restful spots in Switzerland. If they are to spend their vacations in private homes in German-speaking Switzerland care is taken that the hosts possess a good knowledge of French. This helps to banish loneliness among the young visitors. Since the Swiss do not speak the Serbian language the Yugoslav children have been placed in summer camps in the Italian-speaking canton of Ticino.

Bare Feet Necessary For Zurich Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Swiss children in Zurich are being asked to go barefoot this summer due to shortages and increasing prices of leather, according to the United States Department of Commerce. Zurich authorities have recommended to parents that their children be required to go barefoot. Unlike American children who like to play in bare feet, the Swiss usually wear shoes.

Sandals with wood and cork soles are being worn widely in Switzerland.

Hull Speech on War Aims Featured in Soviet Papers

MOSCOW, July 29 (AP)—The newspaper Pravda, Communist Party organ, devoted three columns July 27 to Secretary of State Cordell Hull's address July 23 in which he outlined plans for a better postwar world and advocated an international agency to curb aggressor nations.

WHAT ARE THE "10-BEST" MOVIES OF ALL-TIME?

(A Pre-Release Engagement)

During the record breaking run of "Mrs. Miniver" at New York's Radio City Music Hall patrons were invited to vote for their 10 favorite films of all-time. To insure a fair poll, each ballot pointed out that the list need not include "Mrs. Miniver". Results:

83% chose "MRS. MINIVER"
79.6 " "GONE WITH THE WIND"
70.7 " "HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY"
56.3 " "GOODBYE, MR. CHIPS"
54.9 " "REBECCA"
42.5 " "WUTHERING HEIGHTS"
35.2 " "THE GOOD EARTH"
32.3 " "MR. DEEDS GOES TO TOWN"
31.2 " "THE PHILADELPHIA STORY"
28 " "CITIZEN KANE"

10-BEST ILLUSTRATORS PORTRAY "MRS. MINIVER"

Ten of the country's leading magazine illustrators were invited to see "Mrs. Miniver" and create a symbolic illustration which visualizes their conception of its most stirring scenes. The drawing reproduced here is the work of Hy Rubin

SOME TYPICAL BALLOTS

WALTER WINCHELL: (Famed Columnist)
Mrs. Miniver • Intolerance
The Crowd • Bombshell
Long Voyage Home • Variety
Potemkin • Easy Street
Carnet du Bal • Public Enemy

KATE SMITH: (Songbird of the South)
Mrs. Miniver • The 39 Steps
Birth of a Nation • Rebecca
It Happened One Night
Goodbye, Mr. Chips
Waterloo Bridge • Ninotchka
Gone With The Wind
Yankee Doodle Dandy

FRED ALLEN: (Radio Comedian)
Mrs. Miniver • Rebecca
Make Way For Tomorrow
Gone With The Wind
Here Comes Mr. Jordan
It Happened One Night
Birth of a Nation • The Informer
Goodbye, Mr. Chips
Lives of a Bengal Lancer

TED HUSING: (Sports Announcer)
Mrs. Miniver • Dressed to Kill
Behind the Door
Gone With The Wind
Trifling Women • Cavalcade
It Happened One Night
Tillie's Punctured Romance
Here Comes Mr. Jordan
Berkeley Square

DEEMS TAYLOR: (Composer, Critic, Commentator)
Mrs. Miniver • City Lights
Birth of a Nation • Fantasia
Way of All Flesh • Rebecca
All Quiet on the Western Front
It Happened One Night
Topper • Grapes of Wrath

Drew Pearson, Bill Stern, Louis Sobol, Dorothy Kilgallen, Leonard Lyons and scores more also included "Mrs. Miniver" on their all-time 10-best film list.

EVERYBODY is putting "Mrs. Miniver" on their all-time "10-best" list! "Mrs. Miniver" is more than a picture—It's dramatic. It's tender. It's human. It's real. It makes you *feel* and *know* the most tensely exciting experiences that have ever come to men and women! "Mrs. Miniver" is the Big Parade of *this* war!

GREER GARSON · WALTER PIDGEON

Directed by WILLIAM WYLER · Produced by SIDNEY FRANKLIN

MRS. MINIVER

with TERESA WRIGHT · DAME MAY WHITTY · REGINALD OWEN · HENRY TRAVERS · RICHARD NEY

HENRY WILCOXON · Screen Play by Arthur Wimperis, George Froeschel, James Hilton and Claudine West

A WILLIAM WYLER Production Based on Jan Struther's Novel · A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

STARTS JULY 30 LOEW'S STATE and ORPHEUM BOSTON

Johnny Sain Loses Well Earned Victory Because of Official Scoring Rules

Pittsburgh Triumph Goes To Late Arriving Lou Tost

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As proof that figures do not always tell the complete story in baseball and, further, that the big league official scoring rules are not infallible, consider the case of Johnny Sain.

The tall right-handed-rookie from Nashville, after much good work and three victories out of the bull pen, was given his first starting opportunity with the Braves yesterday in the opening game of the Pittsburgh series here.

Any pitcher prefers starting jobs to toiling in relief, and Sain worked hard to impress Manager Casey Stengel that he was ready to go nine innings every fourth or fifth day.

Left In Ninth

But big John encountered the usual trouble of a hurler in his spot. He did not pace himself. Bearing down in the early innings—he struck out four Pirates in the first two—he weakened badly in the eighth and ninth and had to be relieved. Before Stengel could get Lou Tost in from right field, the Buccaneers had scored three runs in the ninth and tied the score, spoiling an otherwise splendid performance by Sain.

When Tost, the southpaw, intentionally walked a pinch hitter to load the bases, then got Coscarart on an easy roller to Eddie Miller, the official scorer credited him with the victory. It may be true that the triumph might have escaped the Braves had Sain been allowed to continue. Too, it was a cool performance by Tost, who has pitched well all season. But why Sain, after putting so much into his effort, stopping the Pirates cold without a run through eight innings, should be cheated of a win, is a mystery to this humble observer.

Two Starters

Regardless of the outcome, Sain must have convinced Stengel that he belongs on the starting line. As Tom Earley held the Cardinals to one hit in nine innings of relief work on Sunday, the manager of the Braves suddenly finds himself with two new starting hurlers. Both Sain and Earley have great curve balls. Johnny needs only to learn to pace himself to be a star.

Sibby Sisti continues with his improved hitting. It was his double in the last of the ninth which sparked the winning rally. Sibby eventually tallied the deciding marker while Nanny Fernandez was hitting into a force play. As he faced this afternoon's doubleheader with the Pirates, Sisti had a .500 average for his most recent five contests. His work around second base is more than adequate.

In the West, the Red Sox took another hitch in their runner-up berth in the American League, making it two straight from the Indians last night. Continuing to solidify his regular spot under Joe Cronin, Tony Lupien was the hero by driving in all of Boston's runs. Two hits in four tries put him up over the .260 mark again—at .262. The Sox now lead the Indians by two full games. Joe Cronin closes at Cleveland tomorrow and moves on to Detroit.

Briefs . . . The Pirate series closes tomorrow, with the Cincinnati Reds opening on Friday . . . That was Lou Tost's ninth win yesterday . . . Joe Dobson was the winning pitcher at Cleveland, with ninth-inning help from Mike Ryba . . . It was No. 7 for Joe . . . The National League today planned to present Paul Waner with a beautiful plaque between games of the double-header, in memory of his 3,000th base hit . . . At first the presentation was going to be made between games of Sunday's twin bill with Cincinnati; but after giving the situation some thought, Bob Quinn decided it more fitting to do it while the Pirates were here, as Waner made most of his hits in a Pittsburgh uniform.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	68	29	.701	
St. Louis	60	35	.632	7
Cincinnati	52	44	.542	15½
New York	51	46	.526	17
Chicago	46	52	.465	23
Pittsburgh	42	51	.452	24
Boston	40	60	.400	29½
Philadelphia	27	68	.284	40

Results July 28
Boston 4, Pittsburgh 3.
Cincinnati 8, Philadelphia 1.
Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 1.
Brooklyn 7, St. Louis 6.
St. Louis 9, Brooklyn 1.
New York 9, Chicago 5.
New York 3, Chicago 0.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
New York	67	28	.698	
Boston	55	42	.567	12½
Cleveland	55	46	.545	14½
St. Louis	52	48	.520	17½
Detroit	47	52	.475	21½
Chicago	40	55	.421	26½
Washington	39	60	.394	30
Philadelphia	39	62	.386	30½

Results July 28
Boston 3, Cleveland 1.
New York 8, Chicago 3.
Washington 9, St. Louis 4.
Only games scheduled.

Baseball's Valuable

ATLANTA (AP)—Baseballs fouled out of Atlanta's Southern Association park are going to be worth war bonds and stamps to the finders.

All baseballs will be stamped. Those grabbing a fouled baseball can exchange it at the front office for whatever amount is stamped on it.

"We'll have a $50 war bond ball in play and the other amounts will vary from the smallest stamp up," said Earl Mann, club president.

Travel Cut Will Be Felt By Colleges

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 29 (AP)—Transportation difficulties, already pinching the average person, are about to become a real problem to college athletic programs.

That was the belief expressed as the men who keep their fingers on the pulse of intercollegiate athletic activities—conference commissioners—concluded a three-day discussion of how war is affecting the sports picture.

Sized Up Situation

Here's how they sized up the situation:

Some football games have been moved, and more will be, from small towns to large population centers for two reasons: To ease transportation problems of fans, and to make games available to more people as a beneficial morale influence.

Due to war demands on rail and bus services, colleges will have to abandon chartered cars and buses and reduce athletic squads to fit limited space available on public carriers. Long trips by squads engaged in minor sports, such as golf, tennis and fencing, will be curtailed or eliminated.

"As far as football is concerned, it will mean taking the games to the crowds," said Asa Bushnell of the Eastern Intercollegiate Association. "Football is a vital war sport, and colleges will co-operate in handling transportation problems arising from big games.

No Special Trains

"There will be no special football trains for fans this year and colleges want fans who will drive short distances to share rides with friends and conserve tires."

Bushnell, Reaves E. Peters of the Big Six, Arthur R. Hutchins of the Southern and Southeastern Conferences and James W. St. Clair of the Southwestern Conference wound up discussions with adoption of uniform interpretations of football rule changes.

Officials Named To Handle Grid Games for Pros

CHICAGO, July 29 (AP)—Elmer Layden, Commissioner of the National Football League, yesterday named a staff of 20 officials to handle professional grid games this fall and announced that the veteran Red Friesell would not be on the whistle line this fall.

Layden named Sam Weiss, Washington, D. C., to replace Friesell who injured his leg in the Brooklyn-Philadelphia pro league game last fall.

Three other newcomers listed on the league's officiating roster are Umpire Leo A. Novak, track coach at West Point; Field Judge William Grimberg, director of athletics at Audubon (N. J.) High School, who has been working games in the American Football Association, and Ralph Vince, Cleveland, former Washington and Jefferson star.

The National League officials list:

Referees: Weiss, Bobie Cahn, Chicago; Ronald Gibbs, Springfield, Ill.; Tommy Hughitt, Buffalo, N.Y., and Carl Rebele, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Umpires: John Schommer, Chicago; Carl Brubaker, Cleveland, Ohio; Harry Robb, Pittsburgh; Novak and John Kelly, Chicago.

Field Judges: Chuck Sweeney, South Bend, Ind.; William Downes, Chicago; Eugene Miller, Harrisburg, Va.; Vince and Brimberg.

Head Linesmen: Earl Cavanaugh, Pittsburgh; Charlie Berry, Philadelphia; Joe Lipp, Chicago; Larry Conover, Atlantic City, N. J., and Lou Gordon, Chicago.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results July 28

International League
Newark 6-8, Rochester 1-4.
Baltimore 4-6, Buffalo 3-2.
Syracuse 8, Montreal 3.
Toronto 3, Jersey City 1.

American Association
Kansas City 3-2, Columbus 0-3.
St. Paul 7-4, Louisville 4-5 (2nd game, 10 in.)
Indianapolis 11, Minneapolis 9 (12 in.).
Toledo 6, Milwaukee 0 (1st game called end 8th, weather; 2nd game postponed).

Pacific Coast League
Hollywood 7, Oakland 3.
Portland 1, Sacramento 0.
Los Angeles 2, San Francisco 1.
Only games scheduled.

Texas League
San Antonio 11, Forth Worth 4.
Houston 13, Dallas 4.
Beaumont 5, Oklahoma City 1.
Tulsa 11, Shreveport 2.

Southern Association
Knoxville 6, Nashville 5.
Atlanta 9-0, Chattanooga 0-3.
Little Rock 7, Memphis 4.
Birmingham 5, New Orleans 3 (13 in.)

Eastern League
Springfield 8-3, Scranton 4-4.
Wilkes-Barre 7, Hartford 0.
Binghamton 2, Elmira 2.
Albany 6, Williamsport 2.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

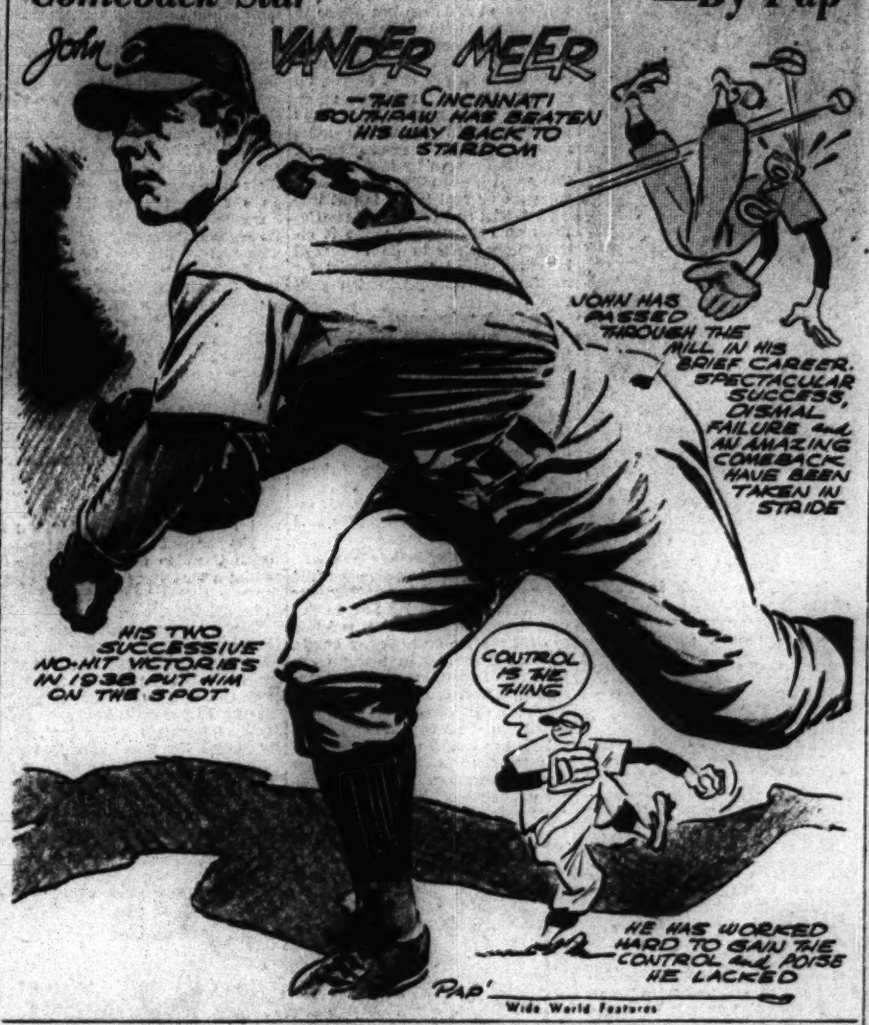
National League

Batting—Reiser, Brooklyn, .333; Lombardi, Boston, .346.
Runs—Ott, New York 70; Reiser, Brooklyn 67.
Runs Batted In—Mize, New York, 75; Medwick, Brooklyn 70.
Hits—Medwick, Brooklyn 116; Slaughter, St. Louis 114.
Doubles—Mack, Chicago, and Reiser and Medwick, Brooklyn 26.
Triples—Slaughter, St. Louis 15; Hack, Chicago 7.
Home Runs—Mize, New York, 16; Camilli, Brooklyn, 15.
Stolen Bases—Reiser, Brooklyn 13; Merullo, Chicago and Miller, Boston, 10.
Pitching—French, Brooklyn, 11-1; Wyatt, Brooklyn, 11-3.

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .356; Gordon, New York, .354.
Runs—Williams, Boston, 81; D. DiMaggio, Boston, 72.
Runs Batted In—Williams, Boston, 94; Doerr, Boston, 71.
Hits—Stephens, Washington, 135; Foxx, Boston, 122.
Doubles—Doerr, Boston, 33; Higgins, Detroit, 30.
Triples—Heath, Cleveland, 11; Cullenbine, St. Louis, and Spence, Washington, 9.
Home Runs—Williams, Boston, 21; Laabs, St. Louis, 19.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 22; Kuhel, Chicago, 17.
Pitching—Hadley, New York, 10-1; Chandler, New York, 11-3.

Comeback Star —By Pap'


John VANDER MEER
—THE CINCINNATI SOUTHPAW HAS BEATEN HIS WAY BACK TO STARDOM
JOHN HAS PASSED THROUGH THE MILL IN HIS BRIEF CAREER. SPECTACULAR SUCCESS, DISMAL FAILURE and AN AMAZING COMEBACK HAVE BEEN TAKEN IN STRIDE
HIS TWO SUCCESSIVE NO-HIT VICTORIES IN 1938 PUT HIM ON THE SPOT
CONTROL IS THE THING
HE HAS WORKED HARD TO GAIN THE CONTROL and POISE HE LACKED
PAP'
Wide World Features

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Waner Remembers Alexander

It was an hour before game time and the Braves were walking back and forth between the dugout and the batting cage. As a baseball writer arrived on the scene, Casey Stengel and George Kelly were talking about Max West.

"I can't think of anybody who can do a better job around first base," Kelly was saying. "He can stretch and he can get those low throws. He saves the rest of our infield a lot of errors."

"He gets them pretty good," Stengel said, nodding. "And he isn't scared out of position by hitters running down that line."

The sky was overcast and somebody wondered out loud if the game would be played.

Played All Day

"If they call this one off, why not play three tomorrow?" asked Tommy Holmes. "We could start the first one about 10 o'clock in the morning."

"When I was a kid we'd play ball from early morning until dark," said Paul Waner, putting a fresh stick of gum into his mouth. "We never got tired. We'd keep going until milking time. To make a ball, we'd unravel an old sock. If we ever got our hands on a real baseball, we'd sew it up a dozen times before we threw it away."

Blimp Phelps of the Pirates walked past the Boston dugout and the scribe suggested that some day an outfielder would throw him out at first on a single.

"I did it one day on Ray Benge," Frank Demaree said. "And I saw Chuck Klein pull it on Guy Bush in Phillie. But Guy had a bad ankle and couldn't run."

"I saw it happen to a pitcher in the International League," said Tommy Holmes. "It came on the final day of the season and would have been his only hit that year."

Alex A Wonder

"I'll never forget the day I threw out Grover Alexander from right field," Waner said. "When I walked past him going into the bench he said to me: 'Young fellow, you'll never get another good ball to hit at while I'm pitching.' And he meant it.

"That old Alex was a wonder, wasn't he?" Paul continued. "There aren't any around now like him. He didn't turn around and look at those short fences in Phillie before he pitched. He just went out there and poured the ball in! And how he could pour it! He'd keep throwing me the same pitch, one right after the other—sinker balls, low and outside. Low and outside, that's all I'd see. He wouldn't throw it where I could pull it. What control! That guy really threw where he was looking. But I hit him pretty good."

"You hit everybody pretty good," said Demaree, and Waner laughed.

The gates of Braves Field had been opened, but there was hardly anyone in the stands and Eddie Miller asked: "I wonder if a ball game was ever played without a single paid admission?"

Only 37 Paid

"If it could happen anywhere, it could happen here," someone said.

"I remember one game I caught out in Oakland with only 37 people in the stands," Ernie Lombardi said, pounding his big fist into a mit. "You know how long that Coast League schedule is. Well, it was late in the season and St. Mary's and the University of California were playing a football game that day, so everybody went to the stadium."

"They've had some low gatherings in St. Louis," the scribe said. "Think they've gone under 100 a few times."

At this point more Pirates walked past the dugout, headed for the other side of the field. Among them was Al Lopez, who stopped and said something to Eddie Miller and Max West, who were waiting to warm up.

"Look at Lopez," said Clyde Kluttz. "He'll have both Miller and West mad before the game starts and neither one of them will be able to hit the ball out of the infield. Wait and see. He hurts their work. I think Frisch taught him how."

Toronto Deal Off With Pittsburgh

TORONTO (AP)—Peter Campbell, President of the Toronto Maple Leafs, announced that a deal in which the Pittsburgh Pirates would get Burgess Whitehead, Toronto second baseman, at the end of the International League season is "all off."

In the deal the Leafs were to have acquired Bill Baker, Pirate reserve catcher, immediately. Baker injured his hand in an exhibition game at Albany, N. Y.

Still in quest of a catcher for his club, Campbell announced that the Brooklyn Dodgers were sending Stuart Hofferth on option. Hofferth has been managing and catching for a Dodger farm club in Georgia.

Mamaroneck Club To Stage Unique Tourney for USO

"Two cents a blow for the USO"—golfers will swing to that tune tomorrow in the Westchester County Golf Association's first annual mixed foursomes tourney on the Winged Foot course in Mamaroneck. And when final score cards are turned in, these men and women golfers will pay up two cents for each stroke taken.

First tournament of its kind, Ellis C. Baum, Chairman of the Tournament Committee, expects it to be taken up by many other clubs and groups in the East.

Entries for the Scotch foursomes play to be held in the morning and afternoon have been received from many of Westchester's top ranking men and women golfers. All members of Westchester clubs are eligible for play in the handicap event.

Prizes will be given in War Bonds purchased with the entry fees and the unique penalties—"two cents a blow for the USO"—will be turned over to the USO War Fund Campaign.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

John Rizzo, Dodgers, and Max Lanier, Cardinals: Former hit home run in eighth inning to win first game of double-header and latter pitched six-hit ball to take nightcap.

Joe Di Maggio, Yankees: Hit home run, triple and two singles, batting in three runs, to lead assault on White Sox.

Nanny Fernandez, Braves: Hit squeeze bunt with bases loaded and score tied in ninth inning beat Pirates.

Johnny Vander Meer and Ray Starr, Reds: Vander Meer pitched two-hit ball and Starr kept five safeties scattered to sweep double-header from Phils.

Willard Marshall and Mel Schumacher, Giants: Former drove in five runs with homer, triple and single in first game against Cubs and latter pitched three-hit shutout in second session.

Alex Carrasquel, Senators: Pitched six-hit ball to whip Browns.

Thurman Tappan, Red Sox: Doubled with bases loaded to score three runs for victory over Indians.

'To the Shores of Tripoli'

On Foreign Service

Maj. Pat Hanley, former head football coach at Boston University, has no grid opponents to face this fall, but he was sure as he left for foreign duty with the United States Marine Corps recently that his new "team" would win all games on its schedule. Hanley is one of the first major college grid coaches to go on active foreign service.

Miss Jameson Rates Golf Secondary to Her Writing

Wide World-Associated Press

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Golf championships may be further apart for pretty Betty Jameson from now on because she has realized her ambition of becoming a writer and finds this will keep her out of competition for months at a time.

But "our Betty"—that's what they all call her in her home-town San Antonio—has no intention of giving up what she terms her only hobby.

Miss Jameson recently won the women's Western open between chirpy on her sports writing job on the San Antonio Evening News. It was the first tournament in which she had been able to compete since the National last September.

Father in Advertising

Miss Jameson, holder of two national championships, landed in a newspaper office as a natural thing. Her father is an advertising man and she early developed an ambition to be a writer.

"As yet I haven't learned to work at it like I have my golf," she says, "and, of course, if anything, writing requires more practice than even such an intricate game as golf."

But her newspaper pals tell a different story. Especially is this true when she writes a golf column.

What the readers like is her friendly manner about any subject or person. She's just as modest in her writing as in real life. She boosts everybody but Betty Jameson. It's always that Miss Whosis was off her game—not Betty hitting them down the middle and straight and true on the greens.

Modest Story

For instance, this is what she wrote of her 9-and-7 victory over Phyllis Otto of Atlantic, Iowa, in the finals of the Western open:

"It is a very sweet victory, one of the biggest thrills in golf the writer has ever had. Our only regret is that Phyllis Otto's play Saturday was far off form—certainly far from a fair comparison of our games."

The pretty brown-haired miss expresses few opinions in her writings—because she feels she isn't yet qualified to express them—but this doesn't apply to golf. She has very definite ideas on that game, one of which is that a top-flight woman golfer can remain top-flight so long as she has competitive fire.

She illustrates with her ideal, Glenna Collett Vare:

"She won her first national championship when she was 19 and as a mother of two children (13 years later) won her sixth. And today if she was keen enough about it, she could win her seventh. That would mean work on the practice tee naturally, and as it happens there are many things in her life now that she is keener about.

"I think it is interesting, however, to point out that with a little summer golf last year prior to the national she took two of the country's most promising youngsters into camp, namely, Louise Suggs, the 18-year-old champion from Atlanta, Ga., and Miss Otto, who also is 18."

Has Confidence

But if Miss Jameson is retiring in her work that certainly doesn't apply to the way she plays golf. She has a champion's attitude—plenty of confidence to take down her rivals—although she would give one who hadn't seen her play the idea she wasn't quite sure.

Betty's record speaks for itself:

Her golf start was more or less casual. She followed her father, A. M. Jameson, around a Dallas course until he ordered her home, mildly complaining that she was "in the way." But Betty continued to get in his way and finally he did the expected and natural thing—bought her some clubs.

She immediately stepped out to win the Texas Municipal championship at the age of 12, the Southern at 14, the Trans-Mississippi in 1937 and 1940, both times defeating the brilliant Patty Berg in the finals; the Western amateur in 1940, the national in 1939 and 1940 and the Pacific Northwestern in 1941.

Service Diamond Teams Are Successful in Northwest

Northwest Side Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE—Still riding merrily along the baseball victory trail and tackling all available opposition are the Northwest's two outstanding service teams, the Fort Lewis Warriors and the Sand Point Naval Air Station Flyers.

Tacoma fans have "adopted" the Fort Lewis team which has been campaigning about the Northwest. Manager of the Army nine is former big leaguer Morrie Arnovich, while Corporal Herman Reich, ex-Portland first sacker, captains the outfit.

The Warriors recently tackled the Portland Coast League team and lost only because of a wobbly first inning. Cy Greenlaw, Boston Red Sox farm hand, handles much of the hurling chores.

New Recruits

The Sand Point outfit is gaining a number of recruits from the Coast League and is becoming a more formidable team each time out. Latest addition is Johnny Bittner, former Hollywood hurler and one of the Coast's most effective pitchers.

Billy Rigney, flashy Oakland shortstop, also soon may join the Flyers. Already on the Sand Point roster are such luminaries as Don White, San Francisco outfielder and leading Pacific Coast League hitter; Edo Vann, star Seattle flychaser, and Danny Amaral, Portland sticker.

Although baseball is still the servicemen's sport No. 1 in the Northwest, football talk already is cropping up among the soldiers and sailors.

Lieut. Bill McKalip, former Oregon State assistant gridiron mentor, is athletic officer at Sand Point and among the recent physical education instructors sent to the base are Red Strader and Jim Lawson, former head football coaches at St. Mary's and Stanford, respectively.

Considerable football talent at Sand Point could be gleaned from the baseball ranks alone. Don White and Levi McCormack both were talented backfield performers at Washington State College before going into professional baseball while Vanni was a field goal expert for the Washington Huskies before he too quit school.

Fort Lewis probably could do even better with the grid sport. Preliminary lists already have been compiled and a strong outfit may result. Corp. Bill Diehl, All-America at Iowa last year, and Pvt. Billy Sewell, WSC pass tossing ace, form a strong nucleus for the Army outfit.

A sudden upsurge by the Seattle Rainiers has thrown a little more pep into the northern end of the Pacific Coast League pennant chase.

Seattle fans are envisioning a last minute photo finish like that of last year when the Rainiers came from far back in the pack to take their third consecutive pennant. However, this season the job seems a bit tougher as the league-leading Los Angeles Angels show slight signs of weakening.

Rainier chances dropped recently when catcher Bob Collins went on the shelf with an injured finger while reserve maskman Bill Beard has a date with his draft board in the near future. Only other available catchers are Bob Stagg, rookie farmed to Tacoma of the Western International League, and Emmett Watson, University of Washington receiver recently signed as a precautionary measure by the Rainiers.

Portland's Beavers slipped off after their recent winning streak and took a bad thumping in a series with Seattle. The Rose City nine lost Pitcher Byron Speece recently when the veteran submariner quit baseball for a job in the Portland shipyards.

Speaking of trading jobs, former Boston Red Sox hurler and Seattle lad, Southpaw Earl Johnson, is at Camp Roberts, Calif., teaching draftees how to toss hand grenades. . . . Nick Carter, San Francisco tennis veteran, swept through Northwest net tourneys in spectacular fashion. . . . A service men's swimming meet is slated for mid August in Seattle. . . Plans are rapidly being formed for the proposed grid league among Northwest defense plants. Lee Irwin

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Lombardi	266	27	71	4	32	.346
Kluttz	156	18	41	1	22	.263
Holmes	371	38	102	3	33	.275
Waner	220	34	59	1	25	.261
Fernandez	324	42	86	6	41	.257
Miller	295	25	80	4	32	.247
West	360	55	72	10	39	.244
Gremp	147	9	35	3	16	.238
Roberge	60	6	14	1	4	.233
Sisti	372	33	82	4	28	.220
Demaree	387	39	82	3	34	.212
Cheruiello	81	3	15	1	7	.185
Bass	172	15	33	2	17	.192
Cooney	337	16	56	0	16	.166
Masi	60	10	7	0	3	.116

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Carey	1	0	1	0	1	1.000
Williams	231	81	126	21	94	.356
Doerr	343	61	113	10	71	.329
Peaky	361	67	120	1	38	.323
Newsome	33	4	10	0	3	.303
Di Maggio	260	72	119	19	82	.308
Cronin	68	6	20	2	15	.294
Lupien	248	27	65	1	25	.262
Finney	211	26	53	1	20	.251
Tabor	241	22	62	3	25	.257
Foxx	314	34	79	9	51	.252
Peacock	126	9	32	0	9	.254
Conroy	197	17	50	0	17	.198
Campbell	13	4	1	0	0	.083

Boston Pitching

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Heintzelman	13	1	0	1.000
Salvo	27	4	0	.667
Main	27	4	0	.667
Tost	34	9	4	.692
Tobin	38	8	14	.364
Earley	40	8	6	.571
Javery	38	4	12	.250
Wilhoit	28	1	4	.200
Dempsey	18	1	4	.200
Lanahan	1	0	1	.000

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	7	2	0	1.000
Hughson	33	11	6	.733
Brown	23	7	3	.700
Dobson	33	7	4	.636
Judd	23	7	4	.636
Terry	11	3	2	.600
Ryba	11	3	2	.600
Wagner	23	3	3	.500
Ferrarese	18	2	3	.400
Butland	13	1	3	.250

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By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

Though weddings like that of Harry L. Hopkins and Mrs. Louise Macy, tomorrow, are no longer novel to the White House, they turn the Nation's first household upside down just as in all well-regulated families.

The staid old Executive Mansion has seen quiet weddings like the Hopkins-Macy nuptials before. It has also been the scene of elaborate ceremonies that attracted world attention like that of "Princess Alice" Roosevelt to Congressman Nicholas Longworth. In all, 15 marriages have been performed in the Mansion since Lucy Payne Washington, sister of Dolly Madison, was married to Judge Todd of Kentucky there in 1811. This week's, first of the Roosevelt Administration, will be the 16th.

Follow Usual Pattern

Showy or simple, White House weddings follow the same general traditions that launch any American woman on matrimonial seas. Flowers are banked on the mantelpieces. The Marine Band Orchestra plays "Lohengrin" and Mendelssohn. Sometimes there is a color scheme carried out in the bridesmaids' dresses and wedding cake. A caterer is called in to serve up a wedding breakfast, featuring chicken salad or chicken patties. The newspapers describe the bride as making a "charming picture."

When the bride and bridegroom finally get off to their honeymoon, midst a shower of rice, everyone on the White House staff breathes a sigh of relief.

Little is known about early White House weddings, except the names of the participants who were often favorite relatives or friends of the President and once in a great while, a President himself. There is no set rule about who shall be married in the White House. History shows that in the past, when guards at the Executive Mansion were less eagle-eyed than they are today, sightseers sometimes arranged for a clergyman to meet them at a certain time in the East Room of the White House to perform a hasty ceremony so they could boast the rest of their lives that they had been "married in the White House."

One President Wed There

The only President to be married in the White House was Grover Cleveland. Because of his position, his marriage to Miss Frances Folsom, on June 2, 1886, is considered the most important wedding the Mansion has ever seen, though only 50 guests were invited. The noted bandmaster, John Philip Sousa, led the Marine Band in the wedding marches before and after the ceremony, which began at 7 p. m. and lasted just seven minutes.

The booming of guns, the ringing of church bells and the blowing of steam whistles all over the city gave the ceremony almost a royal tinge. The bride wore ivory satin and was completely enveloped in a veil of tulle, and one paper had her train "as long as the room."

President Woodrow Wilson was married while he was President, but the ceremony took place at the home of his bride, Edith Bolling Galt.

Two of the Wilson daughters had elaborate White House weddings, however. Minute descriptions of them are preserved in the National Archives in a White House Diary kept at the time by an official chronicler.

Jessie Wilson married Francis B. Sayre, whose name has recently been making headlines as the escaped Commissioner of the Philippines, in the East Room of the White House, on November 25, 1913, before 400 guests. She was the 13th White House bride and just to flaunt superstition, had 13 in her wedding party.

Bride "Fair as Lilies"

Society editors described the East Room in its floral attire as a "woodland grotto" and said the bride in her ivory bridal gown was "as fair as lilies in a Sèvres vase."

Pink predominated at Jessie Wilson's wedding with the bridesmaids' dresses matched to the roses on the wedding cake.

Just as an ordinary bride often gets her finest gift from her father's firm, so Presidents' daughters can look to the Senate and the House, with whom their father has daily dealings, for a costly contribution to their future home. The Senate sent Jessie Wilson a silver service of 14 pieces, estimated to have cost $1,000. The House of Representatives presented her with a pendant chain of diamonds. Yet the newspapers at the time assured the public that Miss Jessie appreciated every whit as much the multitude of simple offerings that came from kindly folk all over the country. Especially dear to her heart they said was a tiny beaded purse made especially for her by a four-year-old cousin.

Bridegroom Had Difficulties

Mr. Sayre, like many another bridegroom, had last minute difficulties in getting to his own wedding. He was held up at the White House gate by an over-cautious policeman who insisted on seeing his ticket. "But: I'm the bridegroom," Mr. Sayre protested, to no avail. He finally located his ticket in a pocket.

Six months later, another Wilson daughter, Eleanor Randolph, was married in the White House to William Gibbs McAdoo, then Secretary of the Treasury, but owing to the strained relations with Mexico, the guest list was kept down to 78, including the President's Cabinet and close family friends.

Pink and blue were Miss Eleanor's colors. Two small flower girls, Miss Sallie McAdoo, daughter of the bridegroom, and Nancy Lane, daughter of the Secretary of the Interior, led the procession down the grand staircase, wearing white lace dresses, one with a pink sash and the other with blue. Mrs. Sayre, as matron of honor, wore salmon pink and Margaret Wilson, the briesmaid, wore blue tulle.

Since the guests were few for the wedding supper, all were seated around small tables in the state dining room to partake of bouillon, chicken patties, boned capon with Virginia ham, celery salad and strawberry ice cream.

Miss Margaret caught the bride's bouquet.

"Princess Alice" Tops List

Acme of all White House weddings was that of Alice Roosevelt to "Nick" Longworth. Society editors since have compared all others to that. Writing of the Wilson-Sayre wedding, for instance, one lady of the press apologized because only 400 guests were present, compared with "Princess Alice's" 1,000. This, she explained, was probably because the Roosevelts had been in the White House five years when the wedding took place, whereas the Wilson's were comparative newcomers.

The fact was that President Theodore Roosevelt had made many friends in his travels about the world who took the opportunity to renew their friendship by sending lavish gifts to his daughter. Alice, popular in Washington society, and "Nick," successful in political life, had many friends of their own. The Wilsons purposely left Congress off their guest list; the Roosevelts invited all officialdom.

The Roosevelt-Longworth wedding took place at high noon. The newspapers recorded that the "bride made a charming picture standing on a dais of palms and easter lilies with the classic beauty of her face and figure accentuated by her exquisite attire and surroundings." Her gown was of heavy cream satin, with a court train of silver brocade.

She carried orchids and wore a necklace of diamonds, the gift of her husband, and a diamond brooch, presented to her by her husband.

As the day of the wedding drew near, the President had made it known that gifts would not be "desirable," but already costly and rare offerings were on their way from most of the crowned heads of Europe. White House attaches counted 680 presents that were guarded day and night by secret service men. Letters came from far and wide begging the President's daughter for duplicates.

All Good Friends Then

For "Princess Alice" the French Government sent a rare Gobelin tapestry.

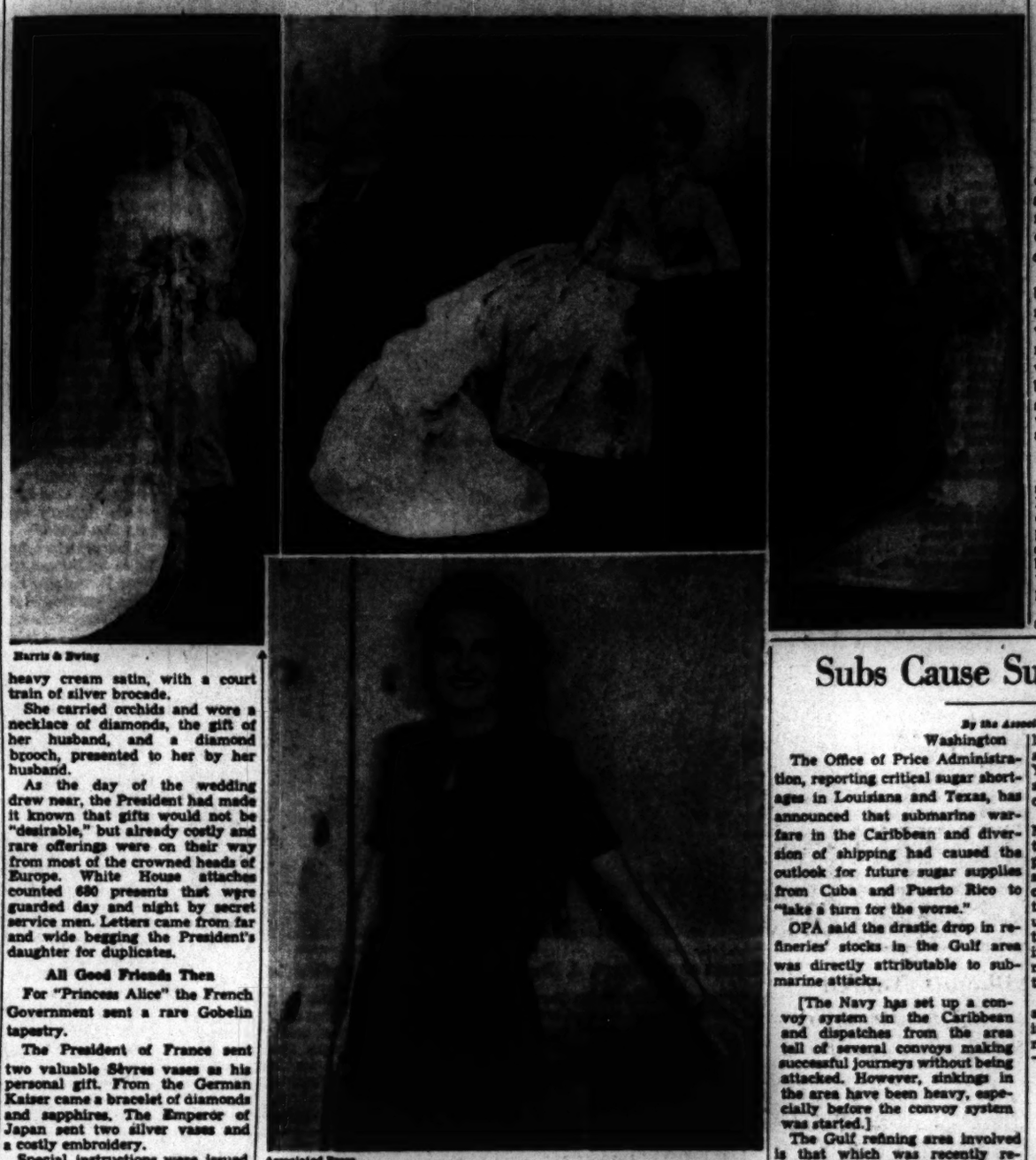
The President of France sent two valuable Sèvres vases as his personal gift. From the German Kaiser came a bracelet of diamonds and sapphires. The Emperor of Japan sent two silver vases and a costly embroidery.

Special instructions were issued to get the guests' carriages through the crowds outside the Mansion and for getting the guests into the East Room for the ceremony and then into the state dining room for a buffet wedding breakfast that consisted of:

Menu

Bouillon-Chicken Consommé
Delices a la Reine with Fresh Mushrooms
Chicken Croquettes Kennebec Salmon
Boned Turkey Chicken Salad
Smithfield Ham in Jelly
Assorted Sandwiches
Glaze in Individual Forms
Dry Cakes and Macaroons
Cheese Straws Salted Almonds

In the private family dining room, the new Mrs. Longworth cut the wedding cake with an aide's sword and read telegrams. Her favorite said: "I always knew Old Nick would get you."



Harris & Ewing

Associated Press

Among White House brides of the past were (left to right, above) Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo, who was Eleanor Randolph Wilson, daughter of President Wilson; Mrs. Grover Cleveland, the former Frances Folsom, whose marriage took place when Cleveland was President; and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, who was Jessie Wilson, shown with her husband. In the lower picture is Mrs. Louise Macy, whose marriage to Harry Hopkins takes place at the White House tomorrow. She wears her blue crepe wedding dress.

While the bride and bridegroom were whisked away in an automobile with a slipper on its top and rice in its seats, the President finished off the afternoon by inviting a group of 40 old friends, members of the Porcellian Club of Harvard, to join him in the White House private dining room where they sang college songs for an hour or more.

It is a far cry from the gaslight chandeliers and charlotte russe of the Nellie Grant wedding to Harry Hopkins' laconic announcement, "I get a haircut and I'm ready." It is a far cry, too, from Princess Alice's world-attracting ceremonious function to the simple function that will unite the President's "Man Friday" and the New York stylist this week, but no matter what its scope, any White House wedding makes history. Instead of reading "Emily Post" to see "How it's done," White House brides consult the National Archives.

M. H.

Roosevelt Warns of Shortages; Salvage Co-operation Urged

By the Associated Press

Washington

Warning that many shortages directly affecting the people lie ahead, President Roosevelt had made a general appeal for the fullest possible co-operation in the coming scrap salvage drive.

He asked that cellars, attics and backyards be ransacked for old metal, rubber and rags and that waste fats be turned in at meat markets. And in case of doubt whether a particular article would be of help to the war effort, he said the citizen should assume it was needed, adding that it probably was.

Situation Is Serious

The people generally realize the seriousness of the situation, Mr. Roosevelt said at a press conference, but as yet it has made no impact upon the lives of many individuals. The scrap salvage drive he regarded as a test and an opportunity for them to take a personal part in the war effort.

While there would be no shortage of food, he said, the current shortage of meats in some areas was symptomatic of a situation which sooner or later would produce shortages of certain food items.

He gave three reasons for the meat shortage:

(1) It is the off season for beef.

(2) People with more money than usual to spend have been buying more and better cuts of meat.

(3) With some 4,000,000 men in the services, and eating more meat than they ordinarily do at home, the Government must buy meat for them six, eight or ten months in advance. This has been going on simultaneously with the large public purchases.

While there would be no shortage of food in general, Mr. Roosevelt said that many specific items available today would be lacking later.

It Isn't Sacrifice

By way of illustration he went on to say that the thing he liked most of all was caviar. He had not had any, however, for a long while. That delicacy was not necessary to keep body and soul together, he added, and doing without it could hardly be considered a sacrifice.

The same thing was true of many other food items and would become increasingly so. The people, he was sure, would understand and uncomplainingly do whatever was necessary.

Referring to the scrap collection again, he said that the problem of raw materials was in many ways a seriously limiting factor where war production was concerned, and that the supply of scrap iron had a tremendous effect on actual production. The more scrap that is turned in, he added, the greater will be the output of planes, tanks and guns.

There had been a shortage of steel and most other things for a year, he added, a shortage that was continuing, because we are making more things and consequently the need for materials is greater.

Subs Cause Sugar Shortage

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Office of Price Administration, reporting critical sugar shortages in Louisiana and Texas, has announced that submarine warfare in the Caribbean and diversion of shipping had caused the outlook for future sugar supplies from Cuba and Puerto Rico to "take a turn for the worse."

OPA said the drastic drop in refineries' stocks in the Gulf area was directly attributable to submarine attacks.

[The Navy has set up a convoy system in the Caribbean and dispatches from the area tell of several convoys making successful journeys without being attacked. However, sinkings in the area have been heavy, especially before the convoy system was started.]

The Gulf refining area involved is that which was recently reported as having sugar surpluses so large as to tax warehouse facilities. Present sugar stocks at Louisiana and Texas refineries approximate 90,000 tons, OPA said, compared with a normal stock at this season of about 200,000 tons.

To meet the shortage situation, OPA asked refiners in the two States to withdraw from the sugar market in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio until Sept. 1. Officials said it was hoped that receipts of raw sugar from Cuba and Puerto Rico during August would permit the companies to re-enter these markets after that date, but warned that if supplies fell below expectations, the restrictions on deliveries might be continued.

At the same time, OPA ordered beet sugar refiners to discontinue shipments into the six New England States, New Jersey, Delaware, and the eastern portions of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, effective July 29, except to fulfill previous contracts.

The supply situation in the Northeast is now "somewhat better than earlier in the year," OPA explained, and need for emergency shipments from the West had decreased. However, OPA qualified this with the observation that "the uncertainties of the shipping situation may at some later date make it necessary to again direct shipments of sugar into this area from the West."

OPA also announced that it had authorized shipments of beet sugar into Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee.

Skim Milk Now Makes Hats

By the Associated Press

New York

Skim milk felt hats for papa, cotton girdles for mama, and vegetable quilts to warm the family—these are some of American industry's answers to the problems of supply posed by wartime priorities.

They were among products displayed by leading firms here to prove that manufacturing skill could provide substitute articles of equal or better quality than those formerly made of materials now diverted to wartime needs.

The display was convincing evidence that the average citizen will still be able to buy household gadgets and little luxuries he thought he would have to do without when current supplies were exhausted.

To replace rationed rubber, metal and other war-scarce materials, industry has plumbed the resources of forest, farm and chemical laboratory.

For example:

Little Jimmy may now anticipate repairing his roller skates with plastic wheels that wear longer and make less noise than steel ones.

Milkweed Filling

And Mistress Mary will find her dolls cuddle just as coyly, filled with milkweed instead of kapoc, a wool fiber.

Musicians who used to boast about that specially imported reed for their clarinets—a South Pacific product—can now "go out of the world" with a home-made plastic lip piece.

Comforters of sufficient warmth to withstand the wintriest night are now made from plain garden variety vegetables. The technical name for the filling is cellulose, but it's still just a vegetable offspring.

Pillows, like Mary's doll, are softer when they contain milkweed silk instead of wool matting.

And, incidentally, the United States Navy is using some life preservers filled with this same milkweed silk instead of kapoc.

Drapes, curtains and even dress materials are being made of soy beans, skim milk cloth, fiberglass and rayon. Tough, new products such as belts and synthetic leather goods are produced from a resin derived from coal, lime and salt.

Plastic Trims Used

Plastic trims, available in every color of the rainbow and not touched by war priorities, will substitute for chromium and other polished surfaces.

Cooking wear of glass and earth are being demonstrated as flame proof and oven proof. But the old cast-iron skillet and roaster are coming back into their own to take the place of aluminum.

Chairs and tables of glass with substitute cloth coverings lend a modern touch. So do glass knives, and forks, advertised as shatterproof, stainless, tasteless and odorless, look colorful and appear capable of tackling a tough steak.

Carpet sweepers and coat hangers reveal the handiwork of the cabinetmaker's art—no steel or other metal parts.

The manufacturers have gone as far as to develop fan propellers and gears from impregnated plastics, which won't corrode.

And for hard-worked Government officials, one manufacturer has created the "victory fan" with plastic blade, cotton insulation and silver wiring. For every 1,000 fans delivered three tons of aluminum, steel, brass, copper, zinc and rubber are saved.

Help Those Men

While you sleep peacefully, ships plow dangerous waters, toward fighting fronts. Help those men. Buy War Savings Stamps and Bonds to the limit of your ability.

Your New Fall Stockings?—They'll Be Rayon

By Helen P. Henley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The war will soon give us all an equal footing in at least one respect—and the "footing" will be rayon.

Supplies of silk and nylon hose have been dwindling. Some attractive cotton and lisle hose may continue available, but in small quantities. Our wartime stockings must be rayon, and everyone is wondering "How will we like them?"

It is most comforting to discover that the fine new rayons actually look just as lovely as our earlier favorites in silk and nylon.

That this is not just airy optimism was recently proved by the experiment of a store in Brooklyn. This store displayed ten hose, identified only by number, and offered a prize to the person who most accurately indicated which of these were rayon, which nylon and which silk. Out of more than 1400 ballots cast, five tied for top honors, each correctly naming only eight out of the ten. Not one contestant identified all ten correctly.

The glamorous appearance of rayons results in part from skillfully developed high-twist yarns that contribute to sheerness and proper fitting; from special finishes and treatments that help to impart the desired dull effect; and from carefully administered dyes that produce fashion-right colors.

These colors may at first seem light compared to shades you have chosen in nylons—but remember how much lighter nylons looked after you put them on? Rayons are less transparent and look about the same on as off, so they are dyed lighter to begin with. You will choose from fewer shades, due to wartime restrictions, but you will find the new rayons attractively keyed to this season's color preferences.

Rayon Needs Special Care

Although the better rayons look as beautiful on the leg as silk or nylon hose, they come from an entirely different family, and they have peculiarities that demand special care.

Rayon is made from cellulose derived from wood or from cotton linters, by one of several modern processes. With rayon yarn, the rayon and hosiery industries have, in a few short months, accomplished near-miracles in the production of the beautiful, wearable hose now available. They hope to offer an ever-improving product, as a result of further research and testing, which goes on untiringly in laboratory and factory.

With rayons, as with any type of hosiery, the wearing qualities are not a fixed factor, but depend a great deal upon the wisdom used in their selection, and the care with which they are handled.

When buying rayons, you will probably look for the name of a manufacturer in whom you have confidence, and you will wish to pay enough to get good quality.

You can choose either full-fashioned or seamless rayons, and you can safely buy the same foot size that you have found right in silk or nylons. If your hose have been wearing out in toe and heel with dismaying promptness, possibly you need a larger size.

The main difference to consider in buying rayons is the length of the leg. Ask for rayons an inch or two shorter than you have usually required, to allow for the stretch that will occur in wearing. If you get them too long, you will have to fasten your garter below the reinforcement, thus risking garter runs. If you buy them too short, the strain may cause a break. So it's important to have just the right length.

For shopping purposes, you can simply ask for service weight, medium sheer or sheer, as most shoppers have done in the past.

In pre-war days, you may have preferred an all-silk or all-nylon hose, and might therefore conclude that the best choice in the new types would be all-rayon. However, you will usually get better wear from rayons that are reinforced in the foot and welt (or top) with cotton. The cotton absorbs perspiration and adds to both the comfort and wearing qualities.

Take a good look at the hems, to check their "stretch." Hems with elasticity prevent binding and help to avoid runs. Be sure to get run-stop construction.

The most important counsel to be given about rayon hose, once you have made your careful choice, concerns washing.

Wash Before Wearing

New rayons will seem more comfortable and will fit better if you wash them before you wear them. They should also be washed immediately after each wearing, by the following method: Gently squeeze a lukewarm suds through the stockings, taking care not to snag or break them. Then rinse thoroughly in lukewarm water. Do not rub, wring or twist them, but squeeze the water out by rolling them loosely in a towel. To dry, hang them without clothespins on a smooth rod away from sun and heat.

Rayons dry with unbelievable slowness, requiring from 36 to 48 hours. This means that you need at least three pairs which can be rotated. If you wear rayons while they are even slightly damp they are likely to break. They lose approximately half of their tensile strength when wet, and recover their full strength only when completely dry.

Don't be alarmed if your new rayons come out of the tub looking like nothing you will ever dare to wear again. When you first hang them up, they will droop like a string, with no shape at all. The seam, which must fit trim and straight up the back of the leg, will go round and round on the wet hose like the stripe on the barber pole. But think nothing of it! By the time the stockings are dry, the seam will have swung miraculously back into alignment.

Professional Mending Helps

If breaks or snags occur, as happens at times even with the best of care, have them carefully mended immediately. Professional mending often makes hose as good as new. Ordinary home mending will at least save them for further wear.

When we consider that rayon is one of the vital war supplies and that Uncle Sam has nevertheless allotted a precious proportion for civilian clothing needs, we know that everything we do to prolong the wear of hosiery makes a direct, if humble, contribution to war production.

Certain Colors Lend Coolness To a Room

To give an air of coolness to the living room of a home in the South, the ceiling and the woodwork—of which there was considerable—was painted snow white, while the walls were coated a clear pale blue. The floor was covered with a dark blue rug.

Upholstery of walnut brown and white diagonal stripes covered the walnut furniture except for the framework of the square, rush-seated chairs, which were painted white. The large glass-bottomed lamps wear cream-color shades, and the Venetian blinds, with walnut brown tapes, are painted cream color.

White House Brides

The following is a list of all the brides wed at the Executive Mansion in Washington.

1811—Lucy Payne Washington, sister of Dolly Madison, to Judge Todd of Kentucky.

1812—Anna Todd, cousin of Mrs. Madison, to Representative John G. Jackson, of Virginia.

1820—Maria Monroe, daughter of James Monroe to Laurence Gouverneur, of New York, the President's Secretary.

1826—Helen Jackson to her cousin, John Adams, son of John Quincy Adams.

1837—Delia Lewis, friend of President Jackson, to Alphonse Joseph Yver Pageot, of the French Legation, first foreigner to be married in the White House.

Mary Easton, niece of President Jackson, to Lucien B. Polk.

Emily Martin Jackson, relative to Lewis Randolph.

1842—Elizabeth Tyler, daughter of President Tyler, to Representative William Waller, of Virginia.

1874—Ellen Wrenshall Grant, daughter of President Grant, to Algernon Charles Frederick Sartoris, of England.

1878—Emily Platt, niece of President Hayes, and Gen. Russell Hastings.

1886—Frances Folsom to Grover Cleveland.

1906—Alice Lee Roosevelt to Representative Nicholas Longworth.

1913—Jessie Woodrow Wilson, to Francis B. Sayre.

1914—Eleanor Randolph Wilson to William Gibbs McAdoo.

1918—Alice Wilson, niece of President Wilson, to the Rev. Isaac Stuart McElroy, Jr.

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The Home Forum

Naturalized Sounds

SITTING OUT in the sun this crystal morning, reading a book, I became aware that I was listening as well as reading. A song-sparrow was singing from a near-by tree, and off in the west someone was hammering on wood.

I cannot say which sound was better, the natural or the naturalized. Both were part of the morning. Both were part of what we might call the auditory landscape. The carpenter beyond the trees was no more an interruption or disturbance than the sparrow was or a woodpecker would have been.

Almost any sound, however artificial its origin, seems part of nature if it is far enough away and has enough of nature around it. If it is also an old, familiar sound —far away in time as well as in space—it may seem more natural than nature itself.

Take the whistle of a train among the hills. Not the hooting of an owl, not the whine of a hawk, not the distant baying of a hound is more at home under the open sky. It is both wild and familiar like cock-crow. It seems less a whistle than a cry. A melancholy sound, as if some creature called and called and got no answer.

* * *

For its best effect, you should hear it from a mountain. You have been climbing up through tall evergreens, let us suppose, and have reached a great ledge where you stop to rest and look off over some cool valley or broad intervale. A long thin curl of smoke, like mist over a stream, white as the cumulus clouds above it, shows that a train is winding among the hills, most likely following some winding river. And now, as it nears a toy station, you can hear, clear though faint, the call of the locomotive. Melancholy, I said, but agreeably melancholy, for how well that sound brings back my boyhood summers in the country. In clear sunny weather, it says that blueberries are ripe on the hillslopes, the sweet-fern fragrant, and the towhee singing.

* * *

What the ocean does to sound is another thing. It can so muffle with mist and mingle with the rhythm of wave that what began as a bell or a horn comes to you over the water as mere pulsation or booming. I once knew a man who had lived several months on a remote island, studying birds. It was only a pile of rocks on which stood a disused lighthouse. His food had to be brought from the mainland by airplane and dropped at low tide. At high tide, the rocks were under water. On some days, as he went about the island, he caught a rhythmic roar or pounding that seemed to come through the water rather than over it, and it was a long time before he discovered that what he heard was the ringing of church-bells on the mainland.

* * *

Of all naturalized sounds, bells are the most memorable. On Sunday morning, I sometimes hear them from the west or north and go outdoors to listen, thinking of Thoreau who also heard church-bells from Walden. In his chapter on sounds, he names them over, "the Lincoln, Acton, Bedford, or Concord bell," the words themselves tolling and chiming. I wonder that he never heard the Sudbury bell, for that town is the same distance to the southwest that Acton is to the northwest, and between Sudbury and Walden Pond there is an almost direct channel of river and marsh.

"Oft, on a plat of rising ground,
I hear the far-off curfew sound
Over some wide-watered shore,
Swinging slow with sullen roar."

* * *

These lines are from England, over two centuries before Thoreau went to Walden. Like Thoreau, Milton was a connoisseur of country sounds. In solitary mood at Horton, he loved the hum of the bee, the chirp of the cricket, the song of the nightingale, the sound of wind and rain and flowing water, and every kind of music. And along with these he names two bells: the curfew and "the bellman's drowsy charm."

Today "Il Penseroso" would miss many a seventeenth-century bell, for the curfew is a rarity and the bellman is forgotten. Even I miss some of the bells I used to hear thirty years ago. Where has the scissors-grinder gone, whose tinkle-tinkle used to be heard along the village street? Gone where the organ-grinder with his monkey has gone, most likely. I do not ask where sleigh bells have gone. I have seen them hanging in the shops of antique dealers. Even cowbells are a sound I do not hear from one year to another, for all that I live surrounded by cows. Years ago and many miles from here, I once heard a whole mountain sprinkled with cowbells that tinkled as delicately as the painted wind-glasses that used to hang in a seaside cottage in my boyhood. For pure delight of sound, no symphony orchestra can match that experience.

* * *

"Where more is meant than meets the ear," says Milton of poetry. "Where more meets the ear than is meant," we may say of bells and all naturalized sounds. But what shall we say of poetry about bells, poetry in which the words are themselves bells that ring and echo?

"The sexton tolling his bell at noon
Deems not that great Napoleon
Stops his horse, and lists with delight
Whilst his files sweep round yon Alpine
height."

That is Emerson. Are we in the Alps, or are we back in Concord?

ROBERT FRANCIS

Wheat

Over the land
Wheat bins are filling:
Golden cups brimmed
To overspilling.

Over the land
The whispers grow:
Whatever may come
Whatever may go,

When winds are born
And summer fled,
We shall have bread,
We shall have bread.

ETHEL BARNETT DE VITO

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE TEMPLE OF THE SUN": *A Drawing by Francisco Gonzáles Gamarra*

THE PERUVIAN painter and musician, Francisco Gonzáles Gamarra, is an artist of great versatility, and his profound interest in the traditions of the early native Incas has influenced his work, both pictorial and musical.

This artist prefers to call himself a "musical amateur." He has published collections of pieces composed in a romantic mood. Showing his talent for melody, they bear such titles as "Moonlit Night in Cuzco." The purely technical features of his musical writing are simple. The pieces were performed by the orchestra of Lima during their summer concerts in January, 1942.

Francisco Gonzáles Gamarra is the President of the Artists' Society in Lima. His accomplishments include the designing of several Peruvian postage stamps, that portray native landmarks, antiquities, and tribal practices of the Incas. Like so many Latin American artists of today, Francisco Gonzáles Gamarra takes great pride in the rich and meaningful traditions of his ancestors. The stylizations in drawing, the mathematical abstraction of design, the decorative devices reminiscent of needlework and weaving, all conform to the tradition. These efforts, which are emphatically indigenous, may be said to owe a great deal to the courage and ingenuity of modern Parisian artists, who taught painters and musicians the world over to appreciate and revaluate the native art of their respective countries.

DOROTHY ADLOW

"The entrance of thy words giveth light"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOT LEAST among the many battles being fought in the world today is the battle of words. Many and varied are the ways and means of waging this conflict of news and views and opinions, and not alone by force of numbers or sounds may word victories be won. Omissions, inferences, trends, meanings falsely implied, and subtle suggestions may often appear to win the day. Wise discrimination and insight are therefore vitally necessary on the part of all who read or listen to the vast literary and verbal output, lest they become the victims of wrong influences and false suggestions that would control their thought and actions.

The purpose of words is to convey the truth and enlighten men. No other purpose can endure, for Truth annihilates falsehood. God is Truth, "the true Light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world."

How priceless, how indispensable, is the Bible to humanity today! The spiritual truth it contains is a shelter and a refuge, a light guiding to sure victory and revealing the complete supremacy of good. When the darkness of falsehood, mesmerism, and treachery would confuse and terrify us, we may turn to God, hear His voice, and realize with confidence and peace that, as the Psalmist says (Psalms 119:130), "The entrance of thy words giveth light; it giveth understanding unto the simple."

The one God, Truth and Light, is omnipotent, omniscient, all-substance, all-presence, and man, the spiritual image and likeness of God, actively expresses the fullness of the Father.

Christian Science, foretold in the Scriptures, was discovered and revealed to the world by Mary Baker Eddy. On page 140 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she has written, "The Christian Science God is universal, eternal, divine Love, which changeth not and causeth no evil, disease, nor death." She adds, "In the beginning God created man in His, God's, image; but mortals would procreate man, and make God in their own human image."

Words that express materialistic thinking—selfish indulgence, deception, treachery, greed, and its attendant cruelties—conceal the true nature of God and man; while words which are the outcome of thoughts which have attained spiritual altitudes, express the eternal goodness of God and indicate the true and universal brotherhood of man. The first talker that beguiled mortals, denied Truth, claimed to establish evil and destroy peace, is described in the third chapter of Genesis as a serpent.

Christ Jesus revealed in his words and works the true way of life for all men in all time, the way that rights all wrong and brings peace and righteousness on earth. He discerned the truth of being, the perfect man in God's image and likeness; and on this basis he healed the sick and sinful and raised the dead.

Christian Science proclaims the presence and power of the Christ, Truth, in the affairs of men today. It is clear that humanity cannot carry on in these difficult days confident of victory over evil without Christ. The centuries have proved that material ingenuity and mortal planning fail; but as Mrs. Eddy has written on page 504 of Science and Health, "The rays of infinite Truth, when gathered into the focus of ideas, bring light instantaneously, whereas a thousand years of human doctrines, hypotheses, and vague conjectures emit no such effulgence."

Though the nature of evil is to hide its aims and purposes behind falsehood and deceit, error cannot long be concealed. The Master said (Matthew 10:26), "There is nothing covered, that shall not be revealed; and hid, that shall not be known."

Truth penetrates and destroys the structure of lies that would cloak evil with mystery, and its rays forever outshine the falsities of material knowledge. Wise and compassionate are the words of Mrs. Eddy on page 542 of Science and Health, "Let Truth uncover and destroy error in God's own way, and let human justice pattern the divine."

The consciousness of the presence of omnipotent Truth must triumph over suffering, persecution, and aggression. The ideas of divine Mind are always at hand to comfort and encourage, and have infinite power to deliver from evil. The scientific demonstration of spiritual reality is daily gathering momentum in the world.

Greatness, goodness, wisdom, and power belong to God, whose Word is Truth, whose law is Love; and with the certainty and joy which Christian Science gives, all may say with spiritual understanding (Psalms 119:105), "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

"A revelação das tuas palavras alumia"

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta página

ENTRE AS MUITAS batalhas que estão sendo travadas no mundo de hoje, a das palavras não é a menor delas. São muitas e variadas as modalidades e os meios de se levar a efeito êste conflito de notícias, pontos de vista, e opiniões, e não é apenas pela fôrça dos números ou pelo clamor das vozes que as vitórias das palavras podem ser ganhas. As omissões, as inferências, as tendências, os propósitos falsamente atribuídos, e as sugestões sutis frequentemente parecem ganhar a batalha do dia. Uma sábia discriminação e introspecção é, portanto, vitalmente necessária da parte de todos os que lêm a vasta publicação literária ou ouvem à torrente verbal, afim de que se não tornem vítimas de influências e sugestões más que poderiam controlar seus pensamentos e ações.

O propósito das palavras é o de transmitir a verdade e iluminar os homens. Nenhum outro propósito pode perdurar, porque a Verdade aniquila a falsidade. Deus é a Verdade, "a luz verdadeira, que alumia a todo o homem que vem ao mundo."

Quão inestimável é, hoje em dia, a Bíblia, e como ela é indispensável à humanidade! A verdade espiritual que ela contém é abrigo e refúgio, uma luz que conduz à vitória certa e revela a completa supremacia do bem. Quando a escuridão da falsidade, do mesmerismo e da traição quiserem desnortear e aterrorizar podemos volver-nos a Deus, ouvir a Sua voz, e realizar em paz e confiança que, como diz o Salmista (Salmos 119:130), "A revelação das tuas palavras alumia; dá entendimento aos simples."

O único Deus, Verdade e Luz, é onipotente, onisciente, tôda-a-substância, tôda-a-presença, e o homem, a imagem e semelhança espiritual de Deus, exprime ativamente a plenitude do Pai-Eterno.

A Ciência Cristã, predita nas Escrituras foi descoberta e revelada ao mundo por Mary Baker Eddy. Na página 140 do livro-texto da Ciência Cristã, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras), ela escreveu, "O Deus da Ciência Cristã é universal, eterno, é Amor divino que não muda, não causa o mal, a doença, nem a morte." E ela acrescenta, "No princípio Deus criou o homem à Sua, à imagem de Deus; mas os mortais desejariam procriar o homem, e fazer Deus à sua própria imagem humana."

As palavras que expressam um modo de pensar material—a indulgência egoísta, a fraude, a traição, a cubiça e suas crueldades concomitantes—ocultam a verdadeira natureza de Deus e do homem; ao passo que as palavras provenientes de pensamentos que atingiram as alturas espirituais, expressam a eterna bondade de Deus e indicam a fraternidade verdadeira e universal do homem. A primeira fala que seduziu os mortais, negou a Verdade, pretendendo estabelecer o mal e destruir a paz, foi descrita no terceiro capítulo do Gênese como uma serpente.

Cristo Jesús revelou em suas palavras e obras o verdadeiro caminho da vida para todos os homens em todos os tempos, o caminho que endireita tudo o que está errado e traz a paz e a justiça na terra. Êle discerniu a verdade do ser, o homem perfeito à imagem e semelhança de Deus; e sôbre esta base êle curava os doentes e pecadores e ressuscitava os mortos.

A Ciência Cristã proclama hoje a presença e o poder do Cristo, Verdade, nos assuntos dos homens. É claro que, sem Cristo, a humanidade não pode, nestes tempos difíceis, prosseguir confiante na vitória sôbre o mal. Os séculos têm provado que as invenções materiais e o planejar mortal falham; mas, como Mrs. Eddy escreveu à página 504 de *Science and Health*, "Os raios da Verdade infinita, quando reunidos no foco das idéias, produzem luz instantaneamente, ao passo que mil anos de doutrinas, hipóteses e vagas conjeturas humanas não emitem tal fulgor."

Embora a natureza do mal consista em ocultar as suas pretensões e propósitos à sacapa de falsidades e de astúcias, o êrro não pode ficar escondido por muito tempo. O Mestre disse (Mateus 10:26), "Porque nada há encoberto que não haja de revelar-se, nem oculto que não haja de saber-se."

A Verdade penetra e destrói a estrutura das mentiras que desejariam acobertar o mal com mistério, e o esplendor dos raios da Verdade sobrepujam para sempre as falsidades do saber material. Sábias e compassivas são as palavras de Mrs. Eddy à página 542 de *Science and Health*, "Deixai que a Verdade ponha o êrro a descoberto e o destrua segundo a própria maneira de Deus, e que a justiça humana imite a divina."

A consciência de estar presente a Verdade onipotente tem de triunfar sôbre o sofrimento, a perseguição, e a agressão. As idéias da Mente divina estão sempre à mão para nos confortar e encorajar, e possuem poder infinito para nos libertar do mal. A demonstração científica da realidade espiritual está diàriamente aumentando seu ímpeto no mundo.

A grandiosidade, a bondade, a sabedoria, e o poder pertencem a Deus, cuja Palavra é a Verdade, cuja lei é o Amor; e com a certeza e a alegria que a Ciência Cristã dá, todos podem dizer com compreensão espiritual (Salmos 119:105), "A tua palavra é uma lâmpada para os meus pés e uma luz para o meu caminho."

Informações sôbre a literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtêm-se escrevendo à Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Seventeen Ships Sail From Cadiz

THIS SECOND EXPEDITION of Columbus was not only the largest and costliest of all, but the most quickly and efficiently prepared. Considering that it was only in April 1493 that the Admiral was able to make his official report to the Catholic Sovereigns at Barcelona, and that no one in Spain had any experience of outfitting a large fleet for establishing a colony, it was an amazing feat to collect seventeen vessels with all their equipment, stores, cannon, small arms, and from 1,200 to 1,500 men; to form a political organization for the new colony; to collect the necessary seeds, plants, and animals for transplanting a civilization—all in the space of five months, and in a country where the quickest mode of transport was donkey-back. The fleet actually sailed from Cadiz on September 25, 1493. Even that was six weeks or two months later than the Admiral had hoped to get off. . . .

There was little difficulty in obtaining recruits for this voyage. Thousands of unemployed caballeros and adventurers demanded passage, so that the Admiral was able to make a selection, and to embark a due proportion of artisans and workmen; most of them on monthly wages, but others for what they could get. . . . Unfortunately Columbus did not act upon the queen's suggestion that he should engage a competent astronomer such as Antonio Marchena, to assist him in navigation and fix the position of new lands. Every commander needs a good navigating officer, since keeping track of a ship's course is a full-time job; but Columbus liked to keep what he knew of celestial navigation (and as yet he knew very little) to himself. Shooting the sun and stars and fiddling about with figures doubtless helped him to impress the sailors, as such operations do even to-day. The fact that the suggestion came from Queen Isabella is interesting. Did that amiable and pious lady number mathematics among her accomplishments? Did she suspect that the Admiral's calculations of latitude on his First Voyage were cock-eyed? Probably Marchena or some other astronomer who wanted a berth had obtained her ear, and that is all there was to it. No navigating officer was shipped.

The major part of the fleet of seventeen sail were small, light vessels equipped mainly for speed. Syllacio, the only contemporary who writes of them, says:

"There [in Cadiz] a fleet of greater and smaller ships collected. Many of them were very light ones, called *barchias cantabricas* (Cantabrian barques). In these, lest the weight of iron lessen their speed, the planks were fastened for the most part with wooden pins. There were also many caravels: these are small ships, but steutly built for great distances and the violences of navigation. To these were added some others especially designed for exploring the Indians' islands."

Obviously the Admiral had learnt a good deal about ships from his First Voyage. . . .

The breeze was light and the white caravels, with every stitch of their bright-painted sails spread, dressed ship as they sailed. Gorgeous royal standards of Castile were hoisted at their main-staffs, bright waistcloths closed the spaces between fore and stern castles, and so many colours were hung out that they became entangled with the ropes. Cannon roared, trumpets brayed, harps twanged, and a fleet of gay Venetian galleys escorted the Admiral's flotilla from white-walled Cadiz to the open sea.—From "The Second Voyage of Christopher Columbus," by S. E. MORISON. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

Refuge

The twilight pathway up the hill
Has led me in a troubled hour
To find a world so calm and still
That I could pick a single flower
And watch a single bird in flight—
Then with these two build up a tower
Of strength sufficient for the night.

PRESCOTT HOARD

Forever a Part of Lyonnesse

WITH *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, *Tom Sawyer* stands at the head of Mark Twain's work. Both are masterpieces, both transcend their own weaknesses, both belong to the exceeding small number of American books that have permanently enriched world literature, both are among the common possessions of even unliterary readers everywhere, both have the simple but mysterious attribute of mythology that makes permanence sure, both are compacted of literary truth. This one is the lesser of the two, it is not so profound nor so fine a book as *Huckleberry Finn*, its plane of greatness is a lower plane. But it is true to itself and it has qualities that its more mature companion does not share. . . .

No book can become world literature, as this one has become, unless it has authority over the imagination of mankind, and such authority makes merely idle the kind of doubts expressed here. It is a complex thing, but the basis of it is that it embodies universal phantasies. When Tom triumphs in the whitewashing, enacts the death of Robin Hood, is punished for his beloved's fault, establishes his pirates' den on Jackson's Island, and dramatically insures justice to Muff Potter, the dreams of all childhood everywhere are fulfilled in him. "I wish *I* had been on that island," Howells said, and the same wish, known or only felt, has been wakened and gratified in everyone who ever read the book. . . .

St. Petersburg, I have said, is an idyll, the enchanted village of Mark's remembrance. It has the quality of the phrase from an old song, "Over the hills and far away," which he could never think of without tears. This village, though violence underlies its tranquility as it underlies most dreams of beauty, is withdrawn from the pettiness, the greed, the cruelty, the spiritual squalor, the human worthlessness that Huck Finn was to travel through ten years later, that are the fabric of Hadleyburg and Dawson's Landing. . . . Minor realisms about provincial society are here engraved for all time. But, in spite of them, the village is really a part of Lyonnesse, sunk forever under waters more limpid than the Mississippi that flows beside it.—From "Mark Twain at Work," by BERNARD DEVOTO. (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press.)

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

'They Sure Can Take It' ..... *By Mary Hornaday*

In the last week I have talked with three groups of American girls devoting their lives to war work. My conclusion is: "they sure can take it."

One group was the Waacs—the young women who have left careers as lawyers, teachers and secretaries for the "duration" to do the humdrum jobs around Army camps and relieve men for combat duty. Next week the "soldiers in slacks" working six and sometimes seven days a week in hot, noisy war production plants, also at monotonous jobs making bullets and riveting sheet metal together to form airplane wings. Lastly, were the "Government girls," who put up with hectic boarding house living in the nation's capital to do the never-ending typing and filing that goes on at WPB, OPA, and in every Government office.

Life to these girls isn't as pleasant as it might be. In an Army camp, the discipline is rigid, the privacy naught. In war production they make high wages but pay most of it out in higher bills and more hasty living. In many Government offices, the pace is wracking; the once-lenient rules on leave have been suspended.

Not a Real "Kick" Among Them

Yet, scarcely a complaint do you hear from any of the three groups. Oh, yes, the Waacs were "kicking" because the Army hadn't furnished them any paper towels; if they washed their hands in the basement shower room they had to run to the second floor to dry them. The girls at the St. Louis ordnance plant wanted some soft drinks available for their 10-minute midafternoon rest period. The "Government girl" who rode beside me in the bus said her apartment wasn't "as new as it might be" and wished she could get four days off to go see her parents in Minnesota, but there wasn't a real kick among them. You hear twice as many any time you get with a group of veteran Government clerks.

The Army was obviously jittery about the Waacs. In the early days of recruiting, the newspapers, entranced by the general human interest in the story, hopped on such trivial details as the color and cut of the girls' underwear. The powers-that-be at the War Department began to fear their experiment, patterned closely after Britain's honored Waafs, Ats, and Wrens, was going to suffer from ridicule and frivolity.

They dispatched half a dozen Army officers to Fort Des Moines for public relations duty, partly for the censorship which is now a part of all military coverage, and partly to set the press, photographers and motion picture reel men straight on what a Waac should and should not be.

They needn't have worried. Out of 80,000 applicants from which the Waacs had their choice of 440 officer candidates, local boards had selected a group of competent women—most of whom will turn out as Col. Don C. Faith, Commandant at Fort Des Moines, envisages the ideal Waac—a quiet, efficient young woman who know and respects Army ways and will be quickly at home in her job in any part of the world.

The woman in war production plants is also now at her job. Some have worked for six months now; others tell you they have been at their work benches only a couple of days. They come from all walks of life. Many, especially in the lower paid plants, have switched over from other factory jobs. Some are schoolteachers. One I talked to in an aircraft plant had taught high school mathematics.

Soon One Doesn't Notice Noise

No one had ever told me about the noise in airplane factories and ordnance plants. In the latter, to talk to your neighbor you have to put your mouth up to his ear and yell at the top of your voice. Then you can hardly hear what you're saying yourself. First question you want to ask the girls is "doesn't the noise bother you?" They insist that in a day or two you don't hear it at all, and when you're assigned to the midnight to 8 a. m. shift, it won't even keep you awake.

Most of the factory girls are getting into uniforms these days—cotton slack suits with perk little hats. The women like them because it solves their clothes problem; the plant managers like them because they make the women less conspicuous to the men workers and when worn on the street are a good advertisement for the plant.

"Our girls are every bit as proud of their uniforms as the Waacs," one plant executive assured me.

Back home again, I got to talking to a young "Government girl" on the bus. "I wish they'd get a more catchy name for us," she said. She was having a merry whirl in Washington, looking on her long hours, small quarters and overly friendly bosses as a lark. She knew some girls who had given up and gone home, but "I'd be ashamed to go home and tell my folks I couldn't take it," she said. "Everything may not be just as I would like to have it, but after all, this is war and I want to feel that I had my part in winning it."

That same attitude, found in the Waacs, the "slacks" and the Government girl (what can we call her?) Makes me proud of the non-glamorous way American girls are helping to win the war.

The Country Speaks: California

Inglewood Accepts Wartime Responsibility ..... *By K. H. Hendrick*

We keep asking, "Is America even yet awake?" A defense town, a city of the sort that was vital even before the war gave untold urgency to its industries, furnishes one answer. Ladies and gentlemen, meet Inglewood, California—"Harbor of the Air."

That's what its publicists call it. And not without reason. Last year, statistics couldn't keep track of the skyrocketing employment rolls in its defense industries. Where sea winds once made harps of the palms and pepper trees the City's founders planted, so that loyal citizens talked much of climate as an advantage, now the whir of propellers is listened to by the Chamber of Commerce, the bankers, the businessmen—and the sound seems sweet.

Lying ten miles to the southwest of Los Angeles' business district, Inglewood centers a trading region that has seen Spanish rancheros followed by American settlers who made much money raising cattle and barley. Today, it reaches a primary trading region of 115,713. As many people come to work in the near-by aircraft plants as live in the City itself.

Yet Inglewood does not forget that a city to endure must have an essence of purpose. This it finds in the home sense of its citizens. By way of numerous civic activities, embracing everything from the welfare of infants to the nation's leading effort to open wide the doors of industry to deaf-and-mute persons, Inglewood is proving that its people are not only awake to the war need but to the need to build now its future peace as well.

War provides a city like Inglewood with unforeseen opportunities. Before Pearl Harbor, a good portion of Los Angeles people, if they thought of Inglewood at all, remembered it as the seat of a giant, popularized race track. Now the Army has leased the race track, paying the owners thereof sufficient to cover taxes "for the duration." It will be interesting to watch the difference between "now" and "then" in relation to the City's real prosperity. A neighboring town, Hawthorne, has just outlawed gambling, and Inglewood people were pretty much pleased that Hawthornites were practically of one mind when they went to the polls on this issue.

Something else worth watching here is the evolution of an attitude toward the Negro. A city ordinance prevents any Negro from passing the night in Inglewood. Up to this summer, the City's schools have not had to deal with the color situation at all. Now the nation asks industry to make place for the Negro defense worker, and Inglewood's notable adult-education school has opened its doors to the Negro student. So far this hasn't meant much, because the aircraft companies haven't been very realistic in their hiring policy toward the Negro, and it is pointed out that training a man for a job he can't get isn't an inspiriting task. But social workers in Inglewood are immensely interested in this development.

Inglewood might almost be called, indeed, a city of social workers. So intent have its people become on defending the American way of home life that service clubs, women's clubs, youth clubs, have sprung up and been supported with cheering effectiveness. The Inglewood News, a daily, is devoted to championing the ways of civic righteousness. This habit of home defense in peace times is standing the City in good stead now that exceptional demands are being made on its methods of law enforcement and its housing situation. It is proving itself Inglewood's protection.

To Change the Subject:

Sorry, We Can't Come to Your Party ..... *By R. H. Markham*

Dear Mr. Silvrspuhnz:—

I'm very sorry we can't come to your party. It's because you wrote "Summer formal RSVP."

I don't mean the RSVP. We're on to that all right. We've got a little book that tells us how to take care of such things. Page 86 shows exactly the right kind of an answer for your kind of an invitation. And we've got the proper paper to write it on, too.

My "regrets" are genuine and unavoidable, so you may be sure we're not staying away because of your guests. I mean your prospective guests, though I must say I've gotten a bit tired of some of them. Still we know how to act in such cases. We learned that from our book, in the chapter, "How to look happy, though bored." We've got that down pat.

Nevertheless, even though other reasons keep us away, I do feel relieved that I don't have to go through by act again with your "field marshal," who always tells how to start the "Second Front." And is always raging against "brass hats." And blaming the Government for everything. Sometimes our army and bureaucrats about drive me frantic, too, until I stop to think how much better they are than a lot of the people everlastingly jumping on to them. I've gotten positively dizzy, watching people pass the buck. I guess constant faultfinding is a childish way of patting yourself on the back for something you don't deserve.

Loyal in Fair Weather

Of course, our soldiers make lots of sad mistakes. I hope we'll soon find a Grant and a Sherman and a Robert E. Lee. But even as our officers are, I think they are more on their toes than a lot of us civilians. When I watch the grumblers I think of the New Yorkers booing "Dimag." He had a slump for a while and the rooters rode him. He wasn't drinking and he wasn't slacking, but just couldn't make hits. That's the time he needed support, but got a Bronx cheer. Now, he's going strong again, the Yanks are winning about every game and the fans are cheering. Fair weather fans! Like some patriots.

Among which is not my wife. It's because of her real patriotism that I can't come to your nice party. It's not that she's against sociability as such, but she is so ardently engaged in helping get in the scrap that she's made me practically unpresentable.

Flattered by your swell invitation, I looked up the outfit I use for a "Summer formal." Well, I found that she thought there was rubber in my suspenders and had given them to Uncle Sam. I don't suppose he'll even be able to make as much as a lead pencil eraser out of them. And my belt for grand occasions, which was shiny and transparent and a little "stretchy," she also gave away, though it didn't have a whiff of rubber in it. Also, my sock supporters are gone. Even my black bow tie, of which I was so proud, with the elastic collar band, is in the Army now. And my only pair of white shoes, with soles that looked like rubber, have been given to the cause.

Fountain Pen in Danger

I am sure you don't want me to come barefoot and with no cravat, do you, and with a string about my middle to hold my accoutrements together?

I don't dare leave my fountain pen on the desk any more, because it looks like rubber. I don't feel safe in my own house. I am desperately in need of one of the four freedoms, freedom from fear.

There isn't much I can do, is there? If I complain about a little thing like white shoes, my wife reminds me of Valley Forge, where the soldiers didn't have any shoes at all.

When I mention sock supporters, she says there are a billion men in the world, of whom at least 750 million never even heard of a sock supporter. If that many men can be happy without sock supporters, am I going to run about complaining? She thinks I ought to have at least as much fortitude as a Hottentot or Eskimo. She also asks, "Didn't men get along pretty well even before Mr. Goodyear discovered rubber? How about Shakespeare and Charlemagne and Moses?" Well, I don't know how those boys did keep their socks up; she's got me there.

If I venture to scold my wife about all this, she has two irresistible means of defense. First she says any patriot ought to want to give up a few rubber trifles, which certainly sounds convincing.

Her second strategy is even worse. She's taking a Summer Course on Psychology and Home Life at Harvard and is learning lots of queer things. She tells me of a "compensation urge" and assures me if I'd have provided her with an auto, she would have given Uncle Sam old tires or spares and wouldn't have had to resort to my paraphernalia. Not having old tires, she was seized by a "compensation urge" and I ought to be thankful it didn't break out in some more violent form. I suppose she means she might have burned the house down to get a few pounds of old iron for the Government.

Well, I was glad to sacrifice my "Summer formal" and hope you have a very nice party, even without me. Please invite me to another one after the war.

Quick U. S. Aid Urged to Keep Japan From Russia

China's war is disclosed as becoming increasingly important segment of global strategy.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Quick, large-scale action by American planes over China could prevent Japan from opening a second front against Russia in Siberia, according to urgent advices from Chinese and Americans in the field.

From outposts of United States Army Air Forces in China come Associated Press dispatches that combine with other information to disclose how China's war, isolated for more than four years, has become an increasingly important segment of global strategy.

Chinese officials are especially but politely insistent on China's vital importance to the total effort of the United Nations. Dr. T. F. Tsiang, Director of the Political Affairs Department of the Executive Yuan, points out that as long as China can maintain and increase pressure on Japanese troops along the 2,500-mile front from Mongolia to Burma, Tokyo's anticipated assaults against Siberia or India are impeded.

What China Must Have

To do this, China must have, in Dr. Tsiang's now famous phrases: "First, bombers and pursuit planes; second, bombers and pursuit planes; third, bombers and pursuit planes."

Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, Commander of the U. S. Army Air Force in China, backs up this estimate of the situation. Only a few weeks ago, he reports, Japanese dominated the air, and flying was "as dangerous as dynamite."

In three encounters, "the whole scene changed." These encounters are listed by General Chennault as at Kweilin June 12, Hankow June 22, and Hengyang July 4.

"Now we can fly throughout at will," he added, and Chinese who had lived for years under the dread menace of Japanese bombings "now go about their business without fear."

Chinese sources have expressed disappointment because, they say, planes actually consigned to China have been diverted elsewhere. They cite as one instance that, after repeated requests by American authorities in China, 29 Lockheed bombers and their crews finally were started toward China but at the last moment were diverted to Egypt. Some Chinese have said that the number of planes needed in China could be spared from other battlefronts without endangering the Allied positions there, while in China they would make a tremendous difference.

Network of Railways

While the United Nations concentrate on preparing to increase their beginnings in the air over China to the scope and volume necessary for victory, the Japanese invaders have been intent on forging a vast new network of strategic railways.

Latest Japanese military operations in China appear to have been limited to this rail objective, and to other aims ranging far afield from China itself.

By completing its occupation of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway, Japan has driven a prong of land transport deep into territory formerly dominated by the Chinese defenders. This prong is the forward feeler of a rail network that spreads north through Shanghai and other occupied centers to ports fronting on waters near Japan Proper. Spurs of this rail system connect with Manchurian and Korean lines that run almost to the main Japanese islands. It is only an overnight ferry from Shimonoseki in Japan to Fusan in Korea.

Chinese Still Hold Positions

South of Shanghai, the newly-dominated rail line runs across 100 miles where Chinese formerly blocked through transport. From Japanese-occupied Nanchang in Kiangsi Province, the roadbed leads westward to a junction with the Hankow-Canton Railway. Along that line the Chinese maintain positions which prevent Japan from shuttling troops and supplies southward by land to its recent conquests in Indo-China, Malaya, and Burma.

By sorties north from the region of Canton, and south toward much-disputed Changsha in Hunan Province, Japanese have attempted to dislodge the Chinese. So far this phase of the "battle of the railways" has been won by China.

Assuming that Tokyo has determined to complete a rail connection with Singapore and the other approaches to India, it would appear to be only a question of timing for a major smash in this theater.

Siberia or India?

This military decision in turn may depend on whether Japan's next move in grand strategy is to be toward Siberia or toward India.

Here, as in other aspects of the China war, a profound change has taken place. No longer is the "China incident"— as Japan still calls this Oriental war in its fifth year—a self-contained conflict. The China war has become an integral part of the world struggle.

At least five master phases of the China war can be distinguished since 1931, when Japan struck in Manchuria.

Taking them in reverse order, the present phase is one of attempting to use China as a springboard for even more ambitious conquests. The opening of this phase was signalized on May 15, when large forces of Japanese troops drove southward from Hangchow, former capital of Chekiang Province. The other arm of a pincer closed in from Kiangsi Province along the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway.

Chinese resisted stubbornly, but yielded before Japanese mechanized equipment and almost uncontested air power. By July 1 the Japanese pincers arms made contavt at Hengfeng in Kiangsi Province.

Much Work Remains

Much fighting and construction work remains to be done before Japanese could push this advance through to form a continuous rail route for supplying an invasion of India.

Meanwhile, far to the north, Chinese territory in Manchuria is being used as a marshalling ground for a potential attack against Siberia.

In this phase of Japanese strategy, the final attempt to subjugate China is merged with larger ends. If accomplished, the seizure of Eastern Siberia and India would surround and isolate China on all borders except the almost trackless wastes of Central Asia.

Subjugation of the heroic and resilient Chinese would then be sought by a process of suffocation and assault to snuff out remaining centers of resistance.

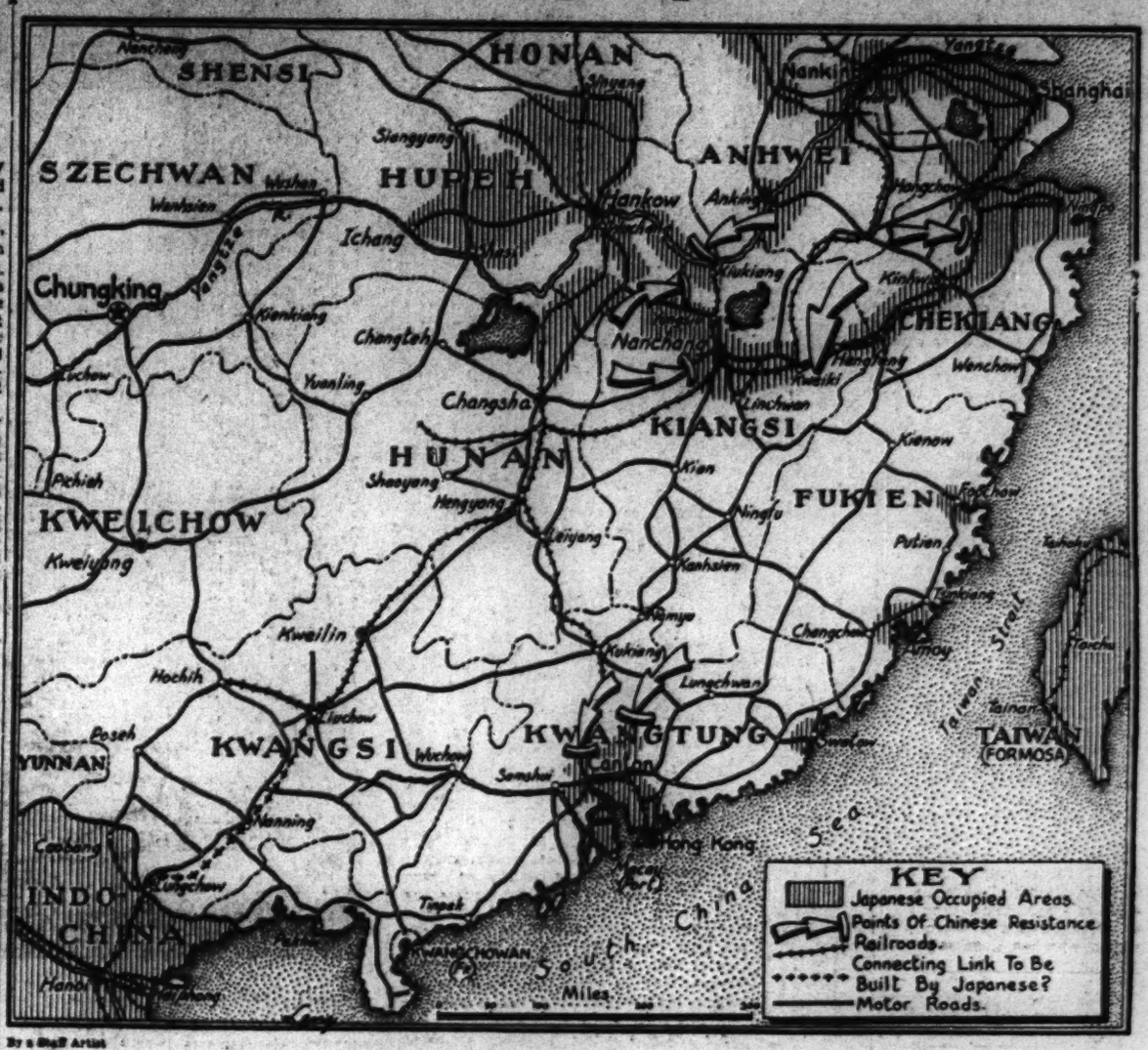
For China, the survival of Russia and of India has thus become a primal condition of its own survival.

In the phase immediately preceding this one, Japan aimed its attacks against China's few remaining lines of supply from the outside world. The phase ended with the fall of Burma and closing of the Burma Road. China now can receive outside supplies only through India and Asiatic Russia. But Japanese advances from Burma into Yunnan Province have been checked west of the Salween River.

Just before the latest aspect of the "battle of China's supply lines," the war had been stalemated for nearly three years. Evidently Japan was holding back sizeable reserves of power for the attack against the United States, just as reserves are now held back for use in China and marshalled along the Siberian border.

In the phase preceding stalemate, Japan swept ahead from July 7, 1937, to a rapid conquest of costal China and the driving inland of armed prongs along lines of communication.

While the China war is usually stated as starting in 1937, its first battles occurred in Manchuria during 1931 and 1932. So viewed, the China war has gone on intermittently for 11 years.



By a Staff Artist

The Strategic Picture in Eastern China

Chinese Echo Demand for Second Front in Europe

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, July 29—In spite of intermittent but nevertheless significant Japanese attacks in eastern China in the past two months, China's main attention is still fixed on the war situation in Europe and the Pacific.

The urgent popular demand in Britain and the United States for a second front in Europe is strongly echoed in Chungking, especially in nonofficial circles which feel free to utter their opinion without restraint. But even the official Government representative was outspoken when he urged that "to relieve the German pressure on Russia each and all of the United Nations must now do their best to engage and divert the attacking forces of Germany, for if we neglect to engage our enemies wherever we can get at them they are going to jump at us wherever they are able to get at us."

In his further remark that "in case one cannot directly engage Germany it would be equally useful to engage Japan," the spokesman reflected the majority view that Japan is bound to attack Russia.

But some in Chungking are now arguing that the recent deterioration of the Russian position on the Don instead of inducing the Japanese to strike at Russia themselves may cause them further to postpone that move.

Outline of Situation

The reasons given for this view are as follows:

1. A weakened Russia would inspire less fear in the Japanese, since Moscow could be relied upon even more firmly than before to continue its policy of neutrality toward Japan.

2. Even increasing Russian difficulties in Europe would scarcely imply a decrease of Russia's great defensive strength in the Far East so that Japan would derive no immediate benefit from Germany's successes, but would still have to run a very grave risk in attacking the Red Army and thus providing the United States with a most valuable basis of operations against herself.

3. In comparison with an even more effectively neutralized Russia both Australia and India may be regarded by Tokyo as more urgent objects of attack since Allied counteroffensives from those two bases must be expected and because both Australia and India are steadily increasing their defensive strength. Therefore it might be too late to attack them next year after a campaign against the Soviet Union while it would be possibly much easier then to strike at Siberia, especially in case of success against either India or Australia.

This is at least part of the reason why the possibility of an attempted Japanese invasion of India is once more considered more likely, and why the further deterioration of Anglo-Indian relations is viewed with much concern.

The recent speeches of Cordell Hull and Anthony Eden found full approval in Chungking, for postwar problems have been much discussed recently in Chinese circles.

Meanwhile, the Chinese fronts as a whole have once more become almost as quiet as they were before the Japanese launched their offensives in Chekiang and Kiangsi two months ago.

Conditions in the war district of the two Provinces are now similar to those in most of the advanced areas of Japanese occupation. The enemy is holding on to a minimum of important places and lines of communication without having adequate forces to retain many of the towns, rivers and highways that had loomed large in the actual fighting, especially in the numerous Japanese flanking attacks during the advance.

The Chinese armies have been able to re-establish themselves at many points and together with guerrillas are continuing to make their comeback into towns and villages that have been taken and for some time occupied by the Japanese. Minor Japanese forces are still attacking at several points, but only to secure positions they mean to hold.

The Japanese were unable to leave behind sufficient forces for effective occupation of all they had conquered in Chekiang and Kiangsi during the last two months, especially in view of the fact that the Chinese are relatively strong in those areas and pursuing their usual tactics of trying to recapture as many positions as possible.

The initial concentration of more than 60,000 or even 70,000 troops for the Chekiang-Kiangsi campaign strained Japan's present resources in China to the utmost for it was only made possible by withdrawing single units from many of their divisions all over Central China and even from parts of North China, which weakened some vital positions to an extent they cannot afford to suffer for a long time.

A very considerable part of those troops have, therefore, left Chekiang and Kiangsi during the latter part of this month and are most likely to return to their old positions. This means that there is no danger for the time being of further Japanese offensives from the new lines in these two provinces.

Nor is there any indication at present that fresh troop concentrations are being made at places which might be considered as potential spearheads for further penetration into Free China and especially for an attempt to carry out the extravagant Japanese scheme for through rail communication from Central to South China and beyond through French Indo-China and Thailand to Malaya and Burma.

Ready for Counterattacks

Wherever Japanese garrisons have recently been reinforced and wherever the Japanese have made attacks, as against the Chinese position in the Tahung mountain range in Hupeh, the number of troops involved has been small and their aim has evidently been to guard against possible Chinese counteroffensives or to tighten their economic control over insufficiently occupied areas in the rear.

But the Chekiang-Kiangsi campaign has proved that the Japanese are still able, although with some difficulty, to collect troops for considerable offensive movements in China without having to draw upon their reserves at home or in other war theaters.

Moreover, there are still large Japanese forces in Burma which after the end of the monsoon season in October might be used to reinforce the small number of troops intrenched in Western Yunnan for a fresh offensive along the Burma Road.

Of all the possible Japanese actions in China this year a large-scale attack on Yunnan further to impede Sino-Indian communications would seem the most likely.

The only means of forestalling it is for Allied forces to counterattack the Japanese positions in Burma.

The Chinese are hoping that a powerful offensive against Burma will in fact be launched as soon as the monsoon days are over, not only to protect Yunnan but especially to open the way for a broader stream of supplies from Allied countries.

By a Staff Artist

Possible Japanese Moves

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	575,000
Previous day's sales	584,940
1942 volume to date	80,267,576
1941 volume to date	73,976,999

Stock Market Is Generally Lower Today

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—After idling through four sessions in an extremely narrow area, the stock market today entered a fairly broad decline with leaders giving up fractions to a point or more.

The setback brought no appreciable increase in activity, the chief handicap being a distinct pause to buying as financial circles studied the disquieting reports from the Caucasus and a budget of June quarter corporation earnings statements which offered poor comparison with figures for the previous three months and the second quarter last year. Taxes explained this. Some adverse dividend news rounded out the bearish picture.

Somewhat more depressed than the average were U. S. Steel, Westinghouse, Douglas Aircraft, Case, Allied Chemical, Standard Oil (N. J.), and Texas Co. Declines were general in all the key groups in the final hour. An exceptional firm spot was Loew's, at the highest since 1939.

Transactions totaled about 275,000 shares.

Pressure on Standard Oil (N. J.) was accentuated a bit by reports that underwriting firms would offer publicly 100,000 shares after the market's close.

Bonds Irregular

Irregular price trends prevailed on the bond market today.

Going into the final hour small gains and losses were well distributed over the more active sections with a few wider moves in the rail section. Transfer of one single block of $300,000, par value, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific adjustment 5s at 2½, off ⅛, bolstered the sales total.

In the lagging contingent were Erie 4½s, Consolidated Oil 3½s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60, American & Foreign Power 5s and Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s.

Making some progress were Great Northern 4½s, Portland General Electric 4½s, New York Dock 4s, Wabash 4¼s, and St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s.

U. S. Governments held about unchanged on the stock exchange and over the counter.

Foreign dollar bonds were quiet but steady. Chile 6s and Mexico 4s were a bit ahead.

Plan to Market Hogs Early To Avoid Shortage

CHICAGO (AP)—Agricultural officials from 10 mid-Western States have returned home to map out a plan to market the heavy run of hogs earlier than usual this fall to avoid a shortage of pork.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard informed the War Board chairmen and extension service officials meeting with him, "We need more hogs marketed early. Otherwise we face a serious temporary shortage of pork products.

"With a fourth more hogs to market this fall and winter," he asserted, "we must spread out normal peak marketings to avoid jamming packing plants and transportation facilities."

Mr. Wickard also urged farmers to change feeding methods so their hogs will be fat despite being shipped to buying centers early and to use feed supplies carefully to conserve corn. He warned that the corn borer pest was making rapid headway in the eastern part of the corn belt and was a serious threat to future production.

The conferees, following his suggestions, agreed to work out details of these three plans:

1. Early marketing of hogs this fall with later shipments to be spread out to avoid gluts; 2. Balanced feeding for hogs, using more wheat, soy bean meal, peanuts and other provender and less corn; and 3. An educational campaign to bring the corn borer under control.

Mr. Wickard said he believed the nation's current meat shortage would not continue next winter after beef cattle began coming to market from the ranges and the heavy run of hogs to slaughter houses began in the late fall.

Consumers, however, may have to adjust their meat eating habits and get along with less prime beef than they did before the war, he said, because the Army must buy large quantities of beef and "you can't put cattle in the feed-lot to fatten them for prime beef and into the slaughter houses for the Army at the same time."

London Stock Market Is Steady

LONDON, July 29 (AP)—The stock market closed quiet and steady today after trading confined to narrow limits.

Industrials were steady with home rails and Kaffirs easier.

British funds were slightly easier, while foreign bonds mostly were maintained.

Ontario Hydro Debt Reduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Municipal hydro utility liabilities are now less than $25,000,000, and by regular debt retirement during the last decade there has been achieved a 50 per cent reduction in total liabilities, according to the thirty-fourth annual report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. It was also announced that needed extensions have been more than fully financed out of current revenues and assets have increased to more than $178,000,000.

Taxes Cause Big Slump In U. S. Steel Net

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—The June quarterly report of the United States Steel Corp. showed for the second time in a few hours how wartime economy could affect corporation earnings.

"Big Steel" yesterday reported net income of $6,945,373 for the quarter ended June 30, not quite equal to dividend requirements on its preferred stock and therefore equivalent to a "deficit" of 4 cents a common share.

This compared with $27,931,534 or $2.48 a common share in the previous quarter and $24,814,751 or $2.12 a share in the 1941 June quarter.

Earlier General Motors Corp., another United States industrial giant, had reported earnings of $24,613,218 or 51 cents a common share for the June quarter against $53,579,568 or $1.18 in the like 1941 period.

For U. S. Steel it was the first time since the three months ended with September, 1939, that the current quarterly dividend of $1 a common share had not been earned.

Directors, however, declared a dividend of $1 a common share, the same as in previous quarters, payable Sept. 19 to stock of record Aug. 20, as well as the $1.75 quarterly preferred dividend payable Aug. 20 to stock of record July 31.

Taken from June quarter earnings were tax provisions calculated approximately on the basis of tax proposals passed by the House of Representatives and also $12,819,050 to cover additional taxes that would be due on first quarter earnings under the proposals.

Net income for the half year ended June 30 was $33,866,907, or $2.44 a common share, compared with indicated net income of $61,374,746 or $5.60 a share in the first half of 1941.

For the six months ended June 30 total taxes, including adjustments made on the basis of House proposals, amounted to $19,424,429 against $75,561,671 in the like 1941 period.

Shipments of finished steel products in the June quarter were at a record high of 5,367,089 net tons, 104.8 per cent of rated capacity, compared with 5,136,418 net tons or 101.5 per cent in the first quarter and 5,101,606 or 102.4 per cent in the second quarter of 1941.

Industrial Safety Plans Affected By Plant Readjustments

CHICAGO (AP)—The problem of conserving manpower in industry through effective safety programs, the National Safety Council says, has been complicated by plant conversion, training new workers and readjusting veteran workers to new jobs.

The council reported that there were 4,354 workers in 23 states killed in industrial accidents during the first six months this year, an increase of 13 per cent over the corresponding period in 1941.

Reports to the council from state industrial compensation commissions disclosed there were increases in 17 states, ranging from 1 per cent in North Carolina to 59 per cent in Minnesota.

For the six month period, the council said West Virginia had the largest increase—51 per cent—over the six month period last year. Other predominantly industrial states having increases included Illinois, 30 per cent; Massachusetts, 19 per cent; Pennsylvania, 17 per cent; Maryland, 15 per cent; New York, 8 per cent, and Ohio, 3 per cent.

Remington Rand Output Up 35 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of Remington Rand, Inc., amounted to $13,242,000 in the first three months of its fiscal year ended June 30, James H. Rand, Jr., told stockholders.

This represented an increase of 35 per cent over production in the same period of 1941 and meant, he said, that earnings before taxes were $4,021,000, against $1,980,000 last year. A tax reserve of $3,225,000, Mr. Rand said, would cut net after taxes to $796,540, or 34 cents a common share, compared with $1,383,000, or 67 cents a year ago.

"On every dollar of business from now on," Mr. Rand said, "we are in the excess profits taxes bracket of 90 per cent." Estimating that total taxes for the year would be $13,000,000 rand said this was to be expected and that no one should object to such taxes to help pay for the war.

Mr. Rand said that on the basis of present earnings regular dividend payments on the common and preferred would be met in this fiscal year.

Soft Coal for Ships Now Has Own Price Ceiling

WASHINGTON (AP)—A separate price ceiling on bituminous coal sold for direct use as ship fuel has been established by the Office of Price Administration.

The regulation fixes two base pricing periods, one for such fuel delivered at tidewater, and another for sales on the Great Lakes and their connecting tributary waters.

The ceiling at the tidewater is the highest price charged between Jan. 1 and Jan. 13, 1942; for deliveries at Great Lakes points the ceiling is the highest price charged between April 15 and April 30, 1942.

A B C D—E F G H—I J—K—L M N O—P Q—R S T—U V—W X—Z

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott Lab 1.60	1	45	44¾	44¾	— ⅛
48¾	41½	Acme Stl (4)	1	43½	43½	43½	Jul 24
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	4	6⅝	6½	6½	Jul 28
20½	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	2	20½	20	20½	Jul 21
12⅞	10	Addressog ¼a	8	12¼	12	12⅛	
38¼	29⅛	Air Reduct 1a	2	32⅛	32	32	— ⅜
2¾	1¾	Alaska Juneau	8	2	2	2	— ⅛
⅜	A	Allegheny Co	1	¼	¼	¼	Jul 28
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf 2e	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
6	3½	All'ghl$3Opf	1	4¾	4½	4¾	
17	9¾	Alleg pr pf	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jul 28
22¾	16	Alleg L S .85e	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
5⅛	3½	Allen Ind (1g)	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	132½	132½	132½	—1¾
12¾	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10	10	10	Jul 24
14¼	11⅜	Allied Mill 1a	2	13	13	13	Jul 27
6⅛	4	Allied St .30a	7	5	5	5	— ⅛
81	67	Allied St pf 5	1	67	67	67	Jul 24
20½	22	Allis-C M ½a	9	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ¾a	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
1½	¾	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 22
18⅜	12¾	Amal L pf ¾a	1	13½	12⅝	13½	+ ⅜
57	43	Amerada Pet 2	2	53	53	53	
23⅝	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20	3	20½	20¼	20¼	Jul 28
48¾	25½	Am Am 1½g	6	35½	35¼	35¼	— ⅜
7¾	5⅛	Am B N (.40e)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5¼	3½	Am Bosch ¼a	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 22
33	23	Am Br St .60a	2	26	25¾	26	
1⅞	1⅛	Am Cable & R	11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
70½	54¾	Am Can 2¼a	6	64	63½	64	
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	166	166	166	Jul 23
33	20	AmCar&Fdy	2	23¾	23⅜	23¾	— ⅜
73¾	55¼	Am C Fd 3¾a	2	60	60	60	Jul 23
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1a	1	17¾	17	17½	+ ⅛
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	107	107	107	Jul 27
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	86	86	86	— ⅛
5½	3½	Am Colortype	1	5½	5½	5½	
22¾	14¼	Am Cyan 1½a	1	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	Jul 27
10	8⅞	Am Distill	6	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
1	⅛	Am Equip	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
6	3¼	Am Europ .40g	2	4	4	4	Jul 7
22	16¼	Am Export 1e	1	20½	20½	20½	Jul 25
¼	A	Am & For Pow	1	½	½	½	Jul 28
24½	16¼	AF P3&pf .60h	2	22½	22	22½	+1
28	18⅞	AFP5¾pf .70h	3	26¼	25¼	26¼	+1
32	25¼	Am-H SS 1½a	2	26¾	26	26	—1¼
3½	2¼	Am Hide&Lea	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 28
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Jul 17
48	36⅞	Am Home 2.40a	6	48	48	48	
2	1⅛	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jul 25
31½	25	Am Ice pf	7	31	31	31	Jul 23
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7	5⅞	Am Inv III .80	7	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	Jun 29
10¾	6¼	Am Locom'tive	10	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
89½	65	Am Log 3½pf	3	72¼	71	71	—2¼
11½	9½	Am M&F .40e	5	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
5¼	4	Am M & Mtg	7	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	1	19½	19½	19½	Jul 24
11	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 28
26¼	15½	APL$6pf2¼k	3	16½	16⅜	16½	
22	12½	APL$5pf2.15k	1	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ¼
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ¾a	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
21¾	15½	Amph Chp ¾a	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
25¾	20	Anac Comm 1a	4	23¾	23¾	23¾	Jul 24
104½	103	Anac pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr 28
106	102⅜	Anac Cr pf (5)	1	103¾	103¾	103⅜	Apr 15
110¾	64	Anch-Hock 4a	1	85	85	85	Jul 23
7½	6⅜	Anld-Hem .80	3	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
16½	9¾	Anl Arc (2g)	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
39⅞	28¼	Anndix Avia 3e	12	31	30½	31	
14	9⅞	Anrd I L .37e	3	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 28
52	46½	Ans Is pf 2½	2	50	50	50	Jul 27
24¼	17⅝	Anst Co 1.60a	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
66⅞	49½	Anth Steel 3e	12	53	52¼	52½	—1½
121	105	Anth Stl pf 7	2	109	108¾	108¾	— ¼
24	18¾	Bigelow-S 1e	3	22½	22½	22½	Jul 23
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk'r 1.60	1	16	16	16	Jul 27
7¾	5½	Blaw-Knox¼a	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jul 28
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lan¼a	1	12	12	12	Jul 23
21¼	13½	Boeing Air 1a	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅜
31¾	25	Bohn A&S (2)	2	31	30¾	30¾	— ⅜
17¼	13½	Bond Str 1.60	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
20½	18½	Bordn (.60e)	10	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jul 28
25½	19¾	Borg-War .80e	5	24½	24	24	— ⅛
2½	1¼	Boston&Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jul 10
30¼	25	Bower R B (3)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	Jun 30
18½	15	Bowdoy C ¾a	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jul 24
9¼	7⅛	Bridgep't Br 1	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 28
19¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	2	28½	28½	28½	Jul 27
43	30	Bristol 1.10e	3	35	34½	35	Jul 28
½	A	Bkly & Q Trac	10	½	½	½	Jul 1
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Trac	1	1	1	1	Jul 22
9¼	7	Bkl U Gas ¼a	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jul 27
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	Jul 30
14	9⅞	Brunsw-Bal ½a	3	12½	12½	12½	Jul 27
8⅞	6⅛	Bucyrus-E .30a	9	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
7¼	6	Budd Wh¼Hd	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jul 24
15¾	11½	Buffalo F .45a	1	12	12	12	Jul 17
23	16¾	Bullard Co 2	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
26	19½	Bulova Watch(2)	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	Jul 21
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	3	18	17¾	18	
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾k	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	Jul 28
8⅞	6½	Burr Add .50e	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
3½	2½	Bush Terminal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
6¼	5½	Butler Br .60a	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jul 28
21½	19½	Butler pf 1¾k	3	21	21	21	— ⅛
3⅞	2¼	Butler Cb&Zinc	9	3¼	2⅞	3	Jul 28
8¼	6½	Byers (A M)	7	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jul 27
15½	10	Byron J'n ½a	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
19¼	16½	Calif Pk 2½	2	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
51½	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	51½	51½	51½	Jul 23
1½	½	Callahan Z-Ld	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7½	5⅜	Cal & Hecla 1		6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
15½	11⅞	Camph Wy ½a	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 28
12½	9½	Campb Br .60	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pac	11	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
37½	29⅜	Cannon Mills 2	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Jul 22
2½	1⅜	Capital Ad A	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 28
27¾	22½	Carpen S 1½a	3	24¼	24⅜	24½	Jul 21
3	2¼	Carrier-C .10e	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 28
72	54¾	Case (J I)(7g)	1	68	68	68	—3
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	3	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
21¼	15	Celanese 1e	11	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	6½	Celotex Cp ½	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jul 28
23⅜	16	Cent Aa 1¾a	1	16½	16½	16½	Jul 24
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jul 28
3⅛	1⅝	Cent RR 6½	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
18	11	Cen Vivisug 1e	3	12	12	12	Jul 28
3¼	2	Century Rib 1e	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 1
32¼	27	Cerro de P (4)	2	29⅞	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
2½	1¾	Certain-teed	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
19	16	Chain Belt ¾a	1	17	17	17	Jul 27
17	14⅜	Champ Pa ¼a	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jul 28
8¼	5½	Checker Cab	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	13	31½	31¼	31¼	— ¼
92	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	94	94	94	Jul 23
1⅛	⅝	Chi & E Ill	10	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
⅝	A	Chi & E Ill pf					
5	2¾	Chi & Ill .S .70g	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jul 28
17½	15½	Chicago pf 1¾	1	17½	17½	17½	Jul 9
11¾	8¾	Chi Ch .60e	1	9	9	9	Jul 27
8½	4⅞	Chicago Rec .60a	8	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jul 24
24¼	18½	Chic & Co 2g	9	21¼	21	21	— ¼
29	25¼	Chic Corp pf 1.40	1	27½	27½	27½	Jul 22
11½	9⅞	Chicl Mf(G)1¼k	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
10¾	7	Chi & Hudson	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Chi Loch&W	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
½	A	Chi&NorthGW pf	3	¾	¾	¾	A Jul 20
18½	14¾	Detroit Ed 1a	10	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
27¼	18	Dixon Mot ¾a	1	21½	22½	22½	
38¾	33¼	Dixon M pf¼k	2	38	38	38	— ¾
9¾	7½	Dixon T M ¼a	2	8	7⅞	8	Jul 28
19½	16½	Dis C-S 1.22	3	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
80⅜	70	Dist C-S pf 5	1	80½	80½	80½	Jul 23
9	7¾	Dixie-Vort ¼a	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
22⅞	16½	Doehler DC(e)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Jul 28
13⅜	8	Dome M 1.30a	2	11¼	11½	11¼	+ ¼
70¼	51	Douglas Air 5g	2	59⅞	58½	58½	—1¼
124¼	95	Dow Chem (3)	1	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	— ⅜
15½	13¼	Dresser M ¾a	1	14	14	14	Jul 23
4½	2¾	Dunhill Int	1	4½	4¼	4½	Jul 28
10	8	Duplan (.40e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jul 28
144	102¾	du Pont 2¼a	7	115¾	114¾	114¾	— ½
126½	120	du P't pf 4½	1	124	124	124	Jul 27
27½	16¾	East Air Lines	2	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
3¼	2¼	East Rail Mill	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
141	108	Eastman (4a)	21	133	133	133	
31½	26	Eaton Mfg 2	2	30¼	30	30¼	— ¼
15	11½	Edis Br 1.20	1	13	13	13	Jul 13
1⅜	⅞	Elec Aut-Lite	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jul 27
27½	20½	El Auto 2½a	2	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
13½	10½	Elec Boat ¼a	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 28
1¼	⅝	El Pwr & Lt	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
52¾	13	El Pwr pf(.50)	1	20	20	20	+ ¼
35¾	17¼	El Pwr pf(1.63)	7	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
32¾	29	El Stor Bat 3	3	32	31¼	32	Jul 27
26⅜	14¾	El Vacuum 2.40	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	Jul 28
49	39¾	Endl-John 3	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	Jul 23
14	10¾	Eng Pub Serv	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
66	40	Eng Pf(Bg) 5	1	65	65	65	+ 1
75	46	Epsh Carb(3g)	1	48	48	48	+2
¼	A	Equit Off Bldg	1	¼	¼	¼	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅞	Erie RR (.50e)	3	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
6⅜	3⅝	Erie RR pf(4e)	31	6½	6	6	— ¼
44	32¼	Erie RR pf A5	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ¼
2⅞	1½	Eureka V Cl	1	2½	2½	2½	
5¾	4½	Exact Prod	2	4½	4½	4½	
26	20	Ex-Cello 2.40	1	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
		Exhaust Bd	1				H M'y 28
37¼	27⅞	Fairb Mor 2a	4	32¼	32¼	32½	— ¼
29¾	19	Fajardo Sug 2	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
8¼	6	Fed Lt&Tr 1	1	6½	6½	6½	Jul 10
24½	20	Fed Mtr&Tr 2a	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	Jul 23
10½	8	Fed Mog (1)	1	10	10	10	Jul 23
4¼	3	Fed M T .20e	1	3½	3½	3½	
18⅜	11⅝	Fed O St 1.40	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	Jul 23
87	77	Fed Oil pf(4)a	1	78	78	78	Jul 17
11	7⅞	Ferro Enam 1	1	9	9	9	Jul 28
41¾	29¾	Fid P F 1.60a	2	37½	37	37	— ¼
18½	13¾	Firestone ¾a	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
99½	87½	Firestone pf 6	1	99¼	99¼	99¼	Jul 24
39½	29¼	First Nat 2½a	2	32¼	32¼	32¼	Jul 28
11⅞	9¼	Fitchburg .40a	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
96½	86	Flintk pf 4½k	1	87	87	87	Jul 3
20¼	15	Florence S 1a	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	Jul 28
21¾	18	Florsheim A 2	1	20	20	20	Jul 10
5½	3	Follansbee Stl	1	3½	3½	3½	Jul 28
11½	9	Food Fair St 1	2	10	10	10	Jul 28
33	27¼	Food Mc 1.40	2	32¼	32	32	
12⅜	9¼	Foster Wheeler	2	10¼	10	10	— ¼
17⅛	16	Foster & L 1½	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Jul 14
10¼	5	Francisco Sug	1	6	6	6	Jul 27
38¾	27	Freeport S (2)	6	33	33	33	+ ¼
19	15½	Fruehauf 1.40	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jul 28
		G					
2¾	1½	Gabriel Co A	1	2	2	2	
2¼	1½	Gair Robt ¼g	3	1¾	1½	1½	Jul 28
11	3½	Gair pf 1.20	1	10	10	10	Jul 13
3¾	2½	Gar Wood	9	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 28
7¾	6¾	Gar Wd pf ½	1	7	7	7	— ¼
11	7¾	Gaylord C ¼a	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jul 28
52½	51	Gaylord pf 2¾k	1	51	51	51	M'y 6
5¾	3¾	Gen Am I ¼g	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
104	98	Gen Am I pf 5	3	101½	101	101	Jul 15
46¾	35½	Gen Am Tr 1a	1	36	36	36	— ⅛
4½	3½	Gen Bak .30a	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 28
3¾	2¼	Gen Bronze	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	
3	2¼	Gen Cable	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
8¾	6⅜	Gen Cable A	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jul 28
90¼	72	Gen C pf 3½sb	1	79½	79½	79½	Jul 15
20	14¼	Gen Cigar (1)	1	18½	18½	18½	Jul 15
28⅜	21¼	Gen Cr 1.60a	46	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
40¼	29¾	Gen Fd 1.50a	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
116¼	111¼	Gen El pf 4½a	5	116¼	116	116	Jul 24
1⅜	⅝	Gen G & El A	2	⅞	1		+ ⅛
53¼	13	El Pfd(.50)	1	20	20	20	+ ¼
52¾	17¼	El Pfd(1.65)	7	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
32¾	29	El Stor Bat 3	3	32	31¼	32	Jul 27
26⅜	14¼	El Pwr&L 2.40	1	21⅜	21¾	21¾	Jul 28
49	39¾	Endl-John 3	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	Jul 23
14	10¾	Eng Pub Serv	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
66	40	Eng Pf(Bg) 5	1	65	65	65	+ 1
75	46	Epsh Carb(3g)	1	48	48	48	+2
¼	A	Equit Off Bldg	1	¼	¼	¼	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅞	Erie RR (.50e)	3	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
6⅜	3⅝	Erie RR pf(4e)	31	6½	6	6	— ¼
44	32¼	Erie RR pf A5	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ¼
2⅞	1½	Eureka V Cl	1	2½	2½	2½	
5¾	4½	Exact Prod	2	4½	4½	4½	
26	20	Ex-Cello 2.40	1	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
		Exhaust Bd	1				H M'y 28
		F					
37¼	27⅞	Fairb Mor 2a	4	32¼	32¼	32½	— ¼
29¾	19	Fajardo Sug 2	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
8¼	6	Fed Lt&Tr 1	1	6

Commerce and Finance

Senate Committee Hears Pros and Cons of Inflation Brakes

Business and Industry

Higgins Gives Up Fight For Ship Contract

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—Andrew Jackson Higgins has given up hope of regaining a 200-ship construction contract and has gone home to New Orleans.

In a week of high-tensioned conferences, he saw the Maritime Commission, which cancelled the contract, White House Secretary Marvin McIntyre, three different Congressional committees and scores of other officials.

All listened to his charges that the alleged steel shortage, the announced reason for the cancellation, was "phony"; to his denunciations of bureaucracies, established shipbuilding companies, and the steel interests; but, by his own statement, nothing changed.

Not Disappointed

"I'm not disappointed," he told reporters in a farewell interview. "I knew before I came here that I had three strikes on me. I came only because I hoped I could open a few people's eyes so it would help others."

Because the Congressional groups listened sympathetically to his testimony, Mr. Higgins said, "Thank God that we have a Congress."

President Roosevelt never saw him personally, he said, adding that "the President was pretty anxious to see me several other times before elections."

His description of the Maritime Commission was a torrent of words like "confusion" and "bureaucrats."

Mr. Higgins said his boatyards are busy with $40,000,000 worth of uncompleted contracts for torpedo and landing boats.

He doesn't have to worry about the huge, partially-completed shipyard that the contract cancellation doomed.

"The yard belongs to the Maritime Commission. They can worry about that."

Earlier, a Senate committee probing the contract cancellation heard these clashing views:

1. That the contract would save the Government $60,000,000 in labor costs alone.

2. That the cost of building a ship in the Higgins yard at New Orleans would be higher than under any other Maritime Commission contract.

Senator Harry Truman (D.), Montana, chairman of the special defense investigating committee, expressed determination to "get to the bottom of the controversy." He reserved judgment on the wisdom of the cancellation, but expressed hope "the Maritime Commission has not cancelled contracts for its most efficient yard."

Roosevelt Queried

President Roosevelt, when asked at his press conference to comment on the steel situation in connection with the Higgins contract, said there had been a steel shortage as well as a shortage of a lot of other things for a year or more because expanding war production demanded these raw materials all the time. As soon as one shortage is eliminated, another develops because of additional needs, he added.

Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the commission, told the special committee that steel shortage alone prompted the closing of the Higgins corporation yards "and no outside influence" was involved in the commission's decision.

Mr. Higgins told the committee that his program to construct the ships on a basis of 274,000 man-hours per vessel would mean a savings of $300,000 per vessel in labor costs alone, making a saving of $60,000,000 on the 200. He estimated the government would lose from $15,000,000 to $25,000,000 through abandonment of his plant.

Admiral Land, who followed Mr. Higgins to the stand, said he was frankly "skeptical" of Mr. Higgins' assertion he could build a ship in 274,000 man hours, calling it "theoretical, laboratory stuff," but said the commission had figured there was a "50-50" chance he could carry out his program when the contracts were granted.

The cancellation, he said, was based solely on the factual evidence that Higgins' plant was the last scheduled to come into production and further evidence that existing yard facilities were more than ample to absorb reduced steel allocations.

High Per Ship Cost

He added that after absorption by the commission of $65,000,000 involved in completing the Higgins yard, Higgins' construction would represent "the highest cost per ship to be constructed under any of our contracts."

Commenting on this later to reporters, Senator Truman said this highest cost per ship was "based on the overhead cost of the New Orleans yard" and the overhead costs of other yards would have to be known before making a comparison.

"Our committee will have to know a lot more about the availability of steel before we can report on this and there are a lot of questions to be asked, Senator Truman continued.

Meantime, a House merchant marine subcommittee headed by Representative Hardin Peterson (D) of Florida arranged to go to New Orleans to conduct an investigation of the Higgins shipyard situation on the scene.

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—Chairman Harry Truman (D) of Missouri expressed hope his Senate Defense investigating committee's inquiry into cancellation of Andrew Jackson Higgins' contract for building 200 Liberty ships would "throw some light on the steel situation" as the committee turned its attention today to the feasibility of constructing air transports for troops and cargo at the idle plant.

The committee summoned Henry J. Kaiser, west coast shipbuilder who advocates the diversion of shipbuilding capacity to 70-ton flying boats, for a first-hand description of his plan. At the same time a Senate military committee opened hearings on legislation to authorize construction of a plane cargo and transport fleet.

Insurance Director

David E. Williams

Elected a director of the Insurance Co. of North America succeeding the late Samuel D. Warriner. Mr. Williams is President of the Corn Exchange National Bank & Trust Company of Philadelphia. He also is a Director of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, Pennsylvania Water & Power Company and numerous other corporations.

WPB Takes Back Army, Navy Power

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has made the Army and Navy Munitions Board's exercise of priority power "subject to the directives of the WPB."

Only in fields which pertain strictly to military matters will the Munitions Board retain complete autonomy. It will continue as the primary military body for "reconciling and presenting to the WPB" the supply requirements of the armed forces, said a joint announcement by the Munitions Board and the WPB. It also will continue to be "advocate" for the allocation of materials needed in the military program.

However, in exercising its power to grant priorities to the Army and Navy and their contractors, the Munitions Board will be controlled by the WPB's policy directives.

A hint that the WPB contemplates drastic new priority controls was contained in the announcement, but no details were given. "A plan for the rigid control of all priorities, and a system of 'priority accounting' is under consideration," the announcement said.

Representatives of the armed services will be assigned to work regularly with WPB branches, sections and divisions. This will make it possible for the services to be continuously represented in the drafting of programs for any industry, and will render it unnecessary for the WPB to submit programs for conversion or expanded output to the Munitions Board for approval.

The announcement was made jointly by Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the WPB; Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War; James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy; and Ferdinand Eberstadt, head of the Munitions Board.

The announcement declared that the realignment "shows in what ways the WPB and ANMB are complementary agencies working together in close association, rather than rival organizations operating in the same areas as competitors."

Structural Steel Contracts Drop

NEW YORK (AP)—Contracts for fabricated structural steel in June totaled 176,359 tons against 246,910 tons in June, 1941, the American Institute of Steel Construction reported.

Contracts for the first six months of the year were 1,339,438 tons compared with 1,305,878 in the like period last year.

June shipments were 178,790 tons against 200,509 in June of last year, and six months shipments were 1,067,624 tons against 1,078,270.

Machine Tool Experts Are Needed by SWPC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Service Commission said that "hundreds" of men experienced in reconditioning machine tools and production machinery were needed by the Smaller War Plants Corporation, newly created agency of the War Production Board.

The corporation was established to mobilize the productive facilities of small industries. In addition to men needed for rehabilitation of production machinery, the Civil Service Commission said, there is need for others who can read blueprints and who are capable of instructing men in small shops in performing close precision work.

Synthetic Rubber's Labyrinth Explains Conflict in Program

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Big gains have already been made by the oil companies in the synthetic rubber program since they were first called together in January by Rubber Reserve, Office of Petroleum Coordinator, and WPB, to sit down round a table and work out a plant program to make butadiene and butyl rubber.

The industry, which has done yeoman work in the last 20 years in thermal, pressure, and vapor-phase cracking, hydrogenation, dehydrogenation, and alkylation, maintains a permanent force of highly trained, informed, and imaginative laboratory men, and most of these have been turned loose on the synthetic rubber problem in the last few months. The Jersey people say they alone have 200 men working full-time on synthetic rubber research; probably the whole industry has 2,000, not counting those of the chemical companies and the big-four tire makers. (General Tire turned to guayule.)

When the opening conferences were held in January a good many of the oil companies already had experience in making butadiene. None were unfamiliar with it, for they had been spending money for years to take it out of cracked gasoline to prevent gum. Jersey, using I. G. patents, had started running a pilot plant in Baton Rouge nine months earlier and was tripling its capacity. Phillips, cooperating with B. F. Goodrich in Hycar, had been making it from its ample butane supplies out of its natural gas wells. Shell, anticipating the future, built a plant in Houston exclusively for butadiene production, but its process required chlorine, now far too scarce to support a large-scale program (the Shell plant still operates, however, on a slowly increasing scale, and sells its by-uroduct hydrochloric acid to the new Laredo tin smelter.

Oil's Major Advantages

More important, however, the oil companies had two major assets for the program. The first was an abundant supply of the cheapest and easiest hydrocarbons for making butadiene, i. e. natural gas and refinery by-product gas. And second, they had unequalled laboratory, pilot-plant, and full-scale experience in hydro-carbon (synthetic organic) chemistry.

On the raw material side, the present Buna S program calls for something round 7,500,000 barrels of Butadiene. The smallness of this requirement compared with the volume of materials handled by the oil industry is indicated by the fact that the industry produces about 1,500,000,000 barrels of crude a year, refines nearly 500,000,000 barrels of motor fuel, and will make 50,000,000 barrels of aviation gasoline under the new war program.

Butadiene comes from the by-products of these operations. Many times the volume of these by-products needed to make the butadiene wanted, are normally blown away or burned for fuel in refinery areas. It was necessary only to set the new butadiene plants down in the refinery areas for them to have all the raw materials needed. The only problem was to add equipment to the refineries to purify and concentrate the raw materials and ship them to the butadiene plants-to-be.

First government proposal was that each company in the major refinery districts (Texas, Chicago, and Los Angeles) put up its own 10,000-ton butadiene plants. The companies thought better. They suggested group 50,000-ton plants and when the program was doubled in April the designs were doubled to 100,000-ton plants.

An unprecedented pooling and swapping began of patents, processes, and know-how. For a particular plant involving the stages of purification, dehydration, and re-purification, the designers had the choice of processes of Jersey, Phillips, Houdry, Shell, UOP (Universal Oil Products), Kellogg, Texas, SOV (Socony-Vacuum), etc.

Eliminating Chemical Steps

First major change in the program was the elimination of the first step, from butane to butylene. For the chemical meaning of this the reader is referred back to the article on this page of July 21. Butane is a stable, hydrogen-saturated C4 molecule (all the hydrocarbons with names beginning with "bu—" have four carbon atoms) which because of its stability and saturation comes plentifully right out of the ground. It has to have two hydrogen atoms knocked off ("de-hydrogenated") to get to butylene, and two more to get to butadiene (C_4H_6). But the first step, as Pat said when he stepped into the empty elevator-chamber, is a big and expensive one. Butylene, on the other hand, due to its "unsaturated" nature, is not a natural product, and comes only from refineries, largely as a by-product of cracking. If enough butylene could be got from other refineries which made either straight or 100-octane gasoline, the difficult butane-to-butylene step could be dropped.

The butylene was found, and the first stage dropped, except in the Phillips plant at Borger, Texas, where construction has been postponed.

One source of additional butylene came from the Jersey development splashed incorrectly in the papers in May. As reported, Jersey chemists learned how to get butadiene from aviation-gasoline without loss of aviation-gasoline output. Not so. Actually they learned to triple the by-product butylene from cat-cracking to aviation gasoline by raising the temperature. This makes a poorer aviation gasoline, which can then be alkylated up again. Result—more butylene, less low-value cycle-gas, etc., and the same amount of aviation gasoline (in fact slightly more).

Next advance was the so-called "strip-teasing" of the butadiene program. Dollar-cost is no matter these days, but use of scarce materials is, and refineries—including butadiene plants-to-be, which are essentially refineries—are great masses of scarce materials, including in particular such things as copper, chrome-alloy steel, and other chemical-resistants. So the oil engineers began figuring out how to use vats lined with plain steel instead of stainless steel, wooden beams in lieu of steel girders, etc. Elaborate superstructures about the stills, which look like firescapes to the layman but which are designed to protect the workmen in the rare cleaning-out operations were simplified; and so on.

Quickie Butadiene Plans

Next step was the "quickie butadiene" program. The industry began to worry about the timing of the program, lest too little synthetic be turned out too late, due to the inevitable time-requirements of designing, drafting, and building huge new plants. The "Petroleum Industry War Council" has a "Synthetic Rubber Committee." The Synthetic Rubber Committee has a "Technical Advisory Committee." The Technical Advisory Committee got to work on a program to get quick butadiene without building new plants, in the way boys go down to an automobile graveyard and build a "new" car out of parts.

A "mayor" was appointed in each large refining area to pick up some outmoded equipment here and some idle vats, still, boilers, etc., there. These are to be assembled. With gasoline consumption down nearly 20 per cent according to the Bureau of Mines, a good deal of refining equipment is idle, and is being commandeered for the quickie butadiene program. Particularly needed is high-temperature equipment. The goal is to make 20 per cent butadiene, then purify it up. The hope is very ambitious — make-shift capacity for between 100,000 and 200,000 tons a year—a not inconsiderable addition to the formal 700,000-ton Buna S program.

Next came the "flexon" program. This is a Jersey idea for what is ignobly termed "bath-tub butyl." The butyl program started as only 60,000 tons (against 700,000 for Buna S) partly because of the scarcity of the raw material iso-butylene, partly because butyl isn't so "hot" as a synthetic. It is even better than natural rubber for things like inner tubes and Junior's balloon, because it holds air better, but it isn't so good for tires, because it has no bounce, and so gets itself over-heated on slight provocation.

The flexon program started with Jersey but is now an industry program. Butyl has the odd characteristic of being made, normally, at 150 below zero Fahrenheit. The chemists filled a bathtub with dry ice, tossed in some iso-butylene and catalyst, and presto, butyl. It wasn't very good, nor very reliable, but they figured to use the same make-shift methods to get it on an industry scale. The idea was to pick up some simple equipment, set it up in the neighborhood of the dry ice plants, and then rummage round for the raw material, iso-butylene. Iso-butylene, a C4 branched olefin, is a by-product of virtually every refinery. The problem is to concentrate it into di-isobutylene (which converts it from gas to liquid) for shipment, and when received it must be cracked back into iso-butylene.

This means the flexon or bathtub butyl plants must be somewhere near the refinery centers as well as near the dry ice plants. Its relation to refining is significant. Iso-butylene, like most of the olefins (ethylene, propylene, butylene, pentylene, hexylene, and so on) comes out of most cracking operations, but mixed with many other gases and liquids. On the other hand, it is an essential in making alkylates, which are necessary in making iso-octane gasoline.

In this and other ways the production of Buna S (from butylene), butyl and flexon (from iso-butylene), iso-octane gas (from alkylates from various branched butylenes), and straight-run and cracked gasolines, are all interrelated.

The flexon program is entirely over and above the formal Buna S and butyl program. Nobody will make any promises on quantity or quality, but the hope is for round 30-000 tons a year of quasi-butyl of indifferent but stop-gap quality.

Jersey's Rapid Progress

Latest bright hope is Jersey's announcement of an enlarged butyl program. Its chemists found that by cycling the iso-butylene through in a different way, they could get 192,000 tons of butyl in lieu of the 60,000-ton program, with only 27 per cent more materials. So Rubber Reserve said, cut out one of the plants, we'll save some materials, and you can still make 132,000 tons of butyl.

All these advances, plus others likely to come, make it probable that the United States will have either more synthetic rubber than the present program, or have it quicker, or have it cheaper. Described above, for instance, are the following possible additions to the current Buna S program of 700,000 tons:

	Tons
Quickie butadiene	100,000
Flexon	30,000
Butyl process change	70,000
Total	200,000

There is every reason to believe that continued experience and research will develop substantial further advances. Since this series was begun, for instance, Atlantic Refining has announced a new process to cut the material requirements—or increase the output, in making styrene.

It will then be up to WPB whether it wants these chemical advances to be used to increase the synthetic rubber output (or speed it up) or to release strategic materials for other parts of the war economy. Its attitude may be indicated by its action in the case of Jersey's speeded butyl process. It appears to have decided to devote part of the gain to more synthetic rubber, by permitting Jersey to raise capacity from 60,000 tons to 132,000, but to have taken part for the rest of the war program, by knocking out the largest of six plants slated to be built for butyl output.

Next articles in this series will discuss costs and high politics in the American synthetic rubber program.

Expert Asserts Postwar Tax Rebate Vital

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—Clinton Davidson, Washington representative of a private research organization, told Congress today that a 90 per cent excess profits tax would cause innumerable casualties among corporations in the postwar period."

Mr. Davidson, appearing before the Senate Finance Committee for Fiduciary Counsel, Inc., of Jersey City, said his organization was convinced that failure to provide for a postwar rebate of part of tax payments by corporations under the pending revenue bill would cause great hardship. He said his organization served 40 "medium sized" corporations.

Mr. Davidson urged that all tax collected in excess of 80 per cent of excess profits be held by the Treasury as a postwar recovery and re-employment reserve to be returned to corporations.

The Treasury has recommended a 90 per cent excess profits tax with a 10 per cent postwar rebate but the House made the tax a flat 90 per cent without any rebate provision.

"A 90 per cent tax without adequate reserve will cause corporations to die like flies in the postwar period, spreading depression and unemployment," Mr. Davidson declared.

He estimated that at least $1,000,000,000 a year should go into the proposed reserve.

Forced Saving Idea Grows

Observing that he did not believe American free enterprise would survive another period of mass unemployment such as that in 1930 to 1934, Mr. Davidson declared:

"Unemployment plus demobilization may equal demoralization."

Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia of the Senate Finance Committee said today he considered taxation "the only practical way" to achieve compulsory savings, if such a system becomes necessary to forestall inflation.

"If we find it necessary to come to compulsory savings later," he told reporters in discussing the new tax bill, "it seems to me the only practical way to do it is through taxation.

"Provision could be made for the investment of a certain percentage of the tax in bonds, repayable to the taxpayer after the war. That would be a kind of induced savings."

Committee members of both major parties expressed increasing interest in some kind of forced saving system. Senator Robert Taft (R), of Ohio, said he believed such a plan would be more equitable than placing an excess profits tax on individual earnings, as had been previously suggested.

Julian Goldman, a New York merchant, appeared before the committee yesterday to urge that from 25 to 30 billions dollars in "excess purchasing power" be drained off through compulsory bond purchases.

The Georgian added he believed an "absolute minimum" of $12,000,000,000 worth of war bonds should be purchased by the public this year "if we are to remain on the safe side."

"The present uncertainty of the amount of tax each individual will have to pay is an element operating against that voluntary program," he remarked. "When the tax rates are definitely fixed that should have a stimulating effect on voluntary bond purchases."

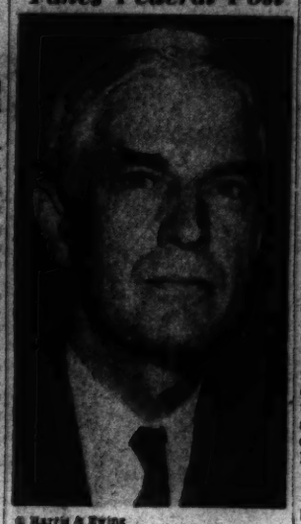
"Pay as You Go" Advocated

Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan inserted in the record an estimate, prepared by the Treasury department, showing that limiting all individual incomes to $25,000 a year would bring in only $660,000,000 additional revenue annually if the tax rates voted by the House were retained. He observed that would only be enough to pay the nation's war bills for four days and 10 hours.

Benjamin C. Marsh of Washington, D. C., who said he spoke for "the people's lobby," urged that $40,000,000,000 revenue be raised next year, including $24,500,000,000 from corporations and $11,000,000,000 from individuals.

He came out strongly for a "pay-as-we-go" policy of financing the war, and declared "the New Deal has long practiced the art of living off the next generation, which is worse than living off the wife's folks." Unless Congress makes arrangements to pay a major share of war costs on a current basis, Mr. Marsh declared, "a commission should be created to study the tactics and technique of repudiation—that is the alternative."

Takes Federal Post



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William L. Clayton

Enters new duties as Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

Wages in 1941 Show Gain Of $12 Billion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 29—Income received by individuals in the form of salary and wage payments in 1941 was $12,000,000,000 greater than in the previous year, according to the report of a survey by the National Industrial Conference Board announced today. Dividend and interest payments for the year were $2,500,000,000 less than in 1929, but $431,000,000 greater than in 1940, the board reported.

The board tentatively placed total national income in 1941 at $90,000,000,000 or $10,000,000,000 more than for 1929, the previous peak year. The proportion of income received in dividends will continue downward for the duration, it predicted.

"Salary and wage payments in 1941 constituted 67.5 per cent of the dispersed national income, as against 64.9 per cent in 1940," the board found. "This percentage has risen steadily from the low point of 49.1 per cent in 1936. A similar gain in the proportion of national income flowing to salaries and wages developed during World War I. At the outbreak of that war, this division of the national income accounted for slightly less than 60 per cent. By 1920, salaries and wages constituted almost two-thirds of all income payments."

The board found that income derived from government was twice as great in 1941 as in 1929 and more than twice the annual amounts paid out during World War I. At the height of the first World War, only $1 of every $10 of individual income was derived from government payments, while last year $1 of every $6 came from the government, it said.

Nation-Wide Meat Shortages Possible, Say Livestock Men

OMAHA, July 29 (AP)—That the rising tide of meat shortages in many cities may become nation-wide due to curtailed cattle feeding was stressed in a brief of information prepared by the National Livestock Advisory Council and presented to the Office of Price Administration in Washington today.

The brief, a digest of testimony from cattlemen of 18 states, taken at Des Moines July 15-16, was made public today by officers of the council, consisting of leading livestock producers and feeders from the cornbelt and cattle producing states. Possible meat rationing by Dec. 1 is seen unless action is taken, according to council president Jay Colburn, of Harlan, Iowa.

Pointing out that the nation's beef tonnage is threatened by present price ceilings, the brief emphasizes that cattle are being marketed at lighter weights, causing losses of 100 pounds or more per animal.

The Council's statement to the OPA concludes that meat rationing is unnecessary if farmers are permitted to feed meat animals to normal market weight. The brief maintains that this is impossible under present price ceilings and presents a four-point program for stabilizing feeding costs.

Specifically requested is that the OPA immediately remove the threat of ceilings on live animals; adjust price ceilings on the four recently promulgated grades of beef to permit 110 per cent of parity on each grade of slaughter cattle as listed by the Government in April; that Government purchases of beef be used to help maintain the proper differentials between these grades of slaughter cattle; and that the Government announce at monthly intervals that it will support prices on "AA" and "A" grades of carcasses weighing from 450 to 800 pounds at such levels five months in the future as will permit stated prices, Chicago basis, on cattle producing such carcasses.

Bangor Road Financing

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—The Bangor & Aroostook Railroad asked the Interstate Commerce Commission today for permission to issue $8,000,000 of consolidated refunding mortgage 4 per cent bonds in connection with the maturity next January 1 of $4,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds. The company proposes to use the new issue as collateral security for a $4,000,000 issue of collateral trust notes.

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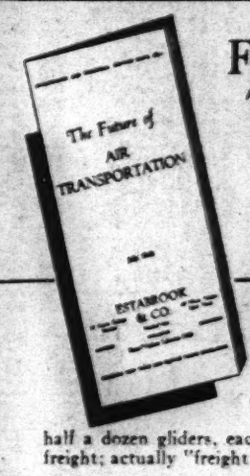
FREIGHT TRAINS of the AIR?



CAN a flying ship be built that will carry 80 tons of cargo to Europe at a speed of over 300 miles an hour? Will big transports tow half a dozen gliders, each with several tons of freight; actually "freight trains of the air"?

Time will answer these particular questions. However, developments of the present war do suggest the likelihood of revolutionary and far-reaching changes, which are discussed in our folder "The Future of Air Transportation." Brief summaries of earnings and other information are also provided for four important American air lines.

We shall be glad to forward a copy of this folder on request.

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PROFESSIONAL LETTER COUNSELLOR
in
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

From proven results during many years of servicing business and professional organizations, Miss Hower will give Monitor readers some simple rules for effective letter writing. Anyone can learn, she claims, and the effort is well worth it, either in business or personal correspondence. Two vital points are to be friendly and intelligent. Miss Hower shows how to express courtesy, consideration, and you be direct and clear in your message. Some of her chapter subjects are: "Use a 'You' Opening," "Get Action With a Hook," "The Idea Behind the Words," "Prune the Verbiage," and "Be Cheerful." Perhaps you know someone who would appreciate this helpful series, included with all the regular Monitor features; the coupon below will assure their getting it promptly.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Dividends Paid In Half Year Off 6.8 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Despite high taxes and great shifts of manufacturing activities, more companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange during the first half of 1942 paid dividends on their common stocks than in the corresponding period of 1941, according to The Exchange, monthly publication of the exchange. A total of 588 listed common stocks yielded dividends in the first six months, compared with 550 in the like 1941 period.

The study points out that while 24.6 per cent of dividend-paying stocks reduced their half-year's payments, no less than 25 per cent increased them. In ratio to all listed common stocks, both dividend paying and non-dividend paying, disbursements were increased by 16.7 per cent, and decreased by about the same percentage of stocks.

The estimated net result, however, was an aggregate dividend disbursement 6.8 per cent less than in the first half of 1941. Common dividends totaled $885,712,000, against $961,318,000 in the like period a year ago.

The average common stock on the exchange list, the publication states, is currently yielding 7.6 per cent, based on estimated total dividends in 1942 and market values of June 30. The totals used in computing the average include all listed common issues.

The following table shows estimates of 1942 dividends for grouped stocks, based on six months' developments, along with yields figured on stock prices as of June 30, 1942.

Stock Groups	Estimated Dividends	Yield %
Automobile	$170,000,000	7.4
Aviation	12,000,000	10.0
Chemical	240,000,000	4.7
Electrical Equipment	77,000,000	6.3
Food	110,000,000	6.3
Milling	30,000,000	6.3
Petroleum	200,000,000	6.3
Steel, Iron, Coke	110,000,000	10.3
Tobacco	90,000,000	4.0

Estimated dividend payments for the first six months of 1942 together with percentage changes from 1941 are shown by groups of stocks listed on the exchange, as follows:

	No. Issues Listed	No. Paying Div. in 1st Half	No. Paying Increased Dividends	No. Div. Payments 1st Half	Per Cent Change Over 1941 1st Half
Amusement	13	9	2	9	— 6.3
Automobile	30	30	7	60	— 4.8
Aviation	12	7	1	7	— 41.7
Building	7	7	1	14	— 6.7
Business and office equipment	9	9	1	18	— 5.3
Chemical	20	20	5	40	— 4.8
Electrical equipment	11	11	2	22	— 4.3
Farm machinery	5	5	1	10	— 9.1
Financial	31	31	5	62	— 3.1
Food	26	26	6	52	— 3.7
Garment	3	3	1	6	— 14.3
Leather	5	5	1	10	— 9.1
Machinery and metal	20	20	4	40	— 4.8
Mining	28	14	3	28	— 6.7
Paper and publishing	10	10	2	20	— 4.8
Petroleum	20	20	4	40	— 4.8
Railroad	21	7	1	14	— 6.7
Retail merchandising	19	19	4	38	— 4.8
Rubber	4	4	1	8	— 4.8
Shipbuilding and operating	12	4	1	8	— 4.8
Skin, tron and coke	3	3	1	6	— 14.3
Textile	11	11	2	22	— 4.3
Tobacco	5	5	1	10	— 9.1
All public utilities	39	39	8	78	— 4.8
U. S. cot. operating abroad	1	1	0	2	— 33.3
Foreign companies	12	8	2	16	— 20.0
Other companies	28	0	0	2,000,000	— 24.0
Totals	397	320	140	2000.7322000	— 6.8

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 1/2s 67-62	103.3	103.2	103.3

New York City Bonds

3 3s 60	103½	103½	103½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
8 Allegheny 4s 44 Mod	82	82	82
4 Allis Chalm 4¼ 60	107½	107½	107½
5 Am T & T 3s 56	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Am T & T Conv 4½s 39	126½	126½	126½
1 Am Wat Wks 5s 44	107	107	107
36 Ark P L 4½s 68	104¾	104¾	104¾
77 Atl C L 4s 64	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Atl G & W I 5s 59	103	103	103
2 Atl Gulf & W I 5s 59	103	103	103
1 Atl Gulf & W I Coll Tr 5s 59	103	103	103
1 Atl Gulf & W I SS L 5s 59	103	103	103
1 Atl Gulf & W I SS L Coll Tr

Alaska Farm Project Is Producing Vital Food for an Isolated Region

Matanuska Valley Colonists Operate Under Dual Control

Wide World-Associated Press

PALMER, Alaska, July 29—It is seven years now since 199 farm families, most of them from the relief rolls of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota, were brought by the United States Government to new homesteads in this then virtually untouched wilderness of Matanuska Valley.

And this year, despite protests, personalities, dissension, and disappointments, Matanuska is producing vital vegetables, milk, and meat for Alaska when the territory needs that produce more than at any time since the gold rush.

Of the original 199 colonists, perhaps 100 still are in the valley, although some no longer have any connection with the farming project.

40-Acre Farms

When the colonists were brought up from the Middle West, they signed contracts providing that the Government-financed Alaska Rural Rehabilitation Corporation would furnish each family with a 40-acre farm, help to clear it and build houses and barns, and finance the family until the farm could be put on a producing basis.

The valley they came to was a strange place to most of them—a forested flatland lying in a rough circle of 15 miles diameter, cut by two icy glacial rivers. The colonists were awed by the snowy semicircle of Chugach and Talkeetna Mountains around their new home. The town of Matanuska actually was no town at all, only a weather-beaten railroad station.

The story of what happened in the succeeding months of 1935 and 1936 has become an Alaskan legend and has been retold outside the territory—with varying coloring.

The indisputable facts are strange enough. Some colonists lived idly in tents while paid workmen built their homes. A commissary was set up and proceeded to give almost unlimited credit for everything from ice cream cones to farm machinery.

Hundreds of milk cans were stored in the open before there was a cow in the valley. Automobiles worth perhaps $200 or $300 were hired by Government representatives at $100 a month and kept for a year.

What the actual cost of those first wild months was to the Government cannot be gauged with accuracy because of complicated accounting. But the lowest estimate anyone in the valley now will offer is $3,000,000, and other estimates run twice that high.

Whatever the cost, the project was in operation in less than a year and Matanuska peas, potatoes and cabbage appeared on the market in Anchorage, closest city to the new project.

Orgy of Buying

The real storm did not break until the Rehabilitation Corporation presented its bills for that first year's orgy of buying, plus the necessary expenses of establishing the farms.

Estimates had been made that each family would owe between $3,500 and $4,500, payable over a 30-year period. When the bills were added, the lowest was just under $4,000, the highest well above $12,000 and the average about half way between.

In the end, after outcries that could be heard in Washington, the Government capitulated. Commissary and hospital bills were wiped out, and additional credit was given to the colonists.

However, no longer are the liberal terms or the outright gifts of 1935-36 available to would-be colonists. Today a newcomer must pay rent for a year and prove his intentions and ability before the Rehabilitation Corporation will sell to him on anything like the original terms.

In any event, he must farm the land, belong to the Co-op—the Mantanuska Valley Co-operating Association—and sell through it and pay regularly on his indebtedness. He cannot simply hold the land as an investment.

Of the co-operative projects planned for the valley, some have been outstanding successes and some flat failures. The creamery today is the largest single industry, with two plants, and it is prosperous. However, there is, in comparison, a cannery which is unsuccessful because Matanuska canned goods were unable to compete in price with those shipped from the States. Equipment such as an enormous pea trading machine now is a white elephant on the hands of the Co-op.

The dual control in the valley makes for considerable disunity.

The Rehabilitation Corporation, a division of the Department of the Interior, is operated by a Government-appointed manager. This organization holds the loan contracts for the colony farms and mortgages on the farm equipment.

The Co-op, with a capital loan from the farm security administration, now operates all the community projects, including everything from a machinery depot to a slaughter house. It buys all the farmers' produce for cash, sells to them from its store for cash. After dividing excess money through producers' pools, it has shown a steady operating profit for several years and last year paid off $3,000 of its FSA loan.

The contracts under which the colonists are buying their farms are currently the most controversial issue in the valley. These contracts provide that a colonist may will his property to his heirs only if those heirs live on and operate the farm. Otherwise, the corporation has the right to buy out the heirs and resell the property.

Rent

Currently, the corporation is accepting applications for farms from new colonists who do not need to be on relief and who are not financially embarrassed. In fact, the corporation urges that they have some funds.

A new colonist ordinarily must rent a corporation farm for a year at $25 to $35 a month. If at the end of that period he has satisfied the corporation directors of his ability and intent, he is allowed to begin purchase on a 30-year contract, receiving credit for about two fifths of the first year's rental. He can buy without first renting if he has a substantial down payment.

All this is contingent just now upon the new family being able to get passage to Alaska in the face of wartime restrictions. The corporation does not pay transportation.

The experiment has opened up for farming a tremendously rich valley, has produced fresh vegetables and milk in quantity for a section of Alaska which never had them in quantity before. It has given homes to a number of indigent families and started some of them toward independence.

Building Within a Building

Framework of the $150,000 war laboratory of Westinghouse Electric at Springfield, Mass., is here seen being built around the older structure. The floors of the new building will be extensions of the old floors. Utilities also will be expanded to make use of as much of the older building's basic materials as possible.

New Structure Built Around Old One

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 29—The Westinghouse Electric Company is so busy these days that when it came to erecting a new $150,000 laboratory building at its works here it couldn't be bothered with taking down the old building already on the site . . . it just built the new structure around the old one.

That is why observers watching workmen put up the steel and brick framework of the new type of research building are startled by the underneath vision of what appears to be a structure already on the location into and out of which are coming employees who seem entirely unconcerned that their building is being shut off from the sunlight by the framework of the new one.

The fact is the outdated frame building that is disappearing slowly from view will be part of the basic structure of the new laboratory. Floors of the new laboratory will be made merely by extending floors of the old laboratory. A new roof will be provided by application of a "diagrid" form of construction providing maximum protection from bombings.

This unusual method of building the new around the old is done to save time and materials and the costs of removing valuable experimental equipment to another location. Walls and roof of the old building will be torn down, but floors and other structural advantages in the old building will make up part of the new.

Elimination of the usual steel maze within the building by the so-called "diagrid" technique (a series of diagonal steel beams that are crossed from one side of the framework to the other in parallel sets) provides unobstructed roof space for the installation of tall machines, also giving better light and ventilation.

Intersections of beams welded together to give the whole framing the strength of one piece of steel instead of many individual parts means that when a bomb hits one beam it will not necessarily destroy the entire roof.

The laboratory will contain experimental rooms for testing war equipment in temperatures ranging from desert heat of 140 degrees to Arctic cold of 40 degrees below zero, and for submitting this equipment to the steaming humidity of the tropics and grueling battering of tank warfare.

Made practicable only recently by developments in electric-arc welding, the diagrid-type construction eliminates need for heavy lattice girders and trusses, and reduces the necessary thickness of steel beams. Thus, considerable quantities of war-vital steel were saved.

Experimental work being carried on at full speed within the laboratory is protected from falling dust and debris by canvas partitions. Special arrangements were made to maintain a continuing supply of heat, light and plumbing facilities in the old building during the construction period.

Design of the building allows for addition of a mezzanine floor, upon completion of the outer framework. An independent power substation also will be erected for the new structure.

Engineers said they expected a 40 per cent reduction in the surface area of the steel to cut painting and maintenance costs, as well as corrosion and moisture condensation. The steel frame is covered with a poured gypsum roof and with red bricks on the exterior walls. West windows are equipped with glare-diffusing, heat-absorbing glass.

Rent Ceiling Regulations Are Challenged in Detroit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, July 29—The scaling down of rents here to the level of April, 1941, under a federal rent ceiling order has slightly reduced the cost of living here, but some quarters feel that continued rises in food prices not covered by the General Maximum Price Regulation may return indexes to spring levels soon.

A special survey by the Department of Labor showed an index figure for Detroit of 117.2 as of June 2, compared with one of 118.7 on May 15. The reduction of the rent index during that time from 119.5 to 117 was virtually the only diminishing factor in the general compilation. The rent index in April, 1941, incidentally, stood at 109.7, indicating that new houses built since that time have been occupied at generally higher charges than the city average.

Meanwhile, an important opposition is developing here to the rent ceiling regulations, the first time they have been challenged in an organized way. The Greater Detroit Property Owners and Taxpayers Association has been organized, seeking 200,000 members at $5 dues apiece. The million-dollar fund to be thus collected will be used to support candidates for public office who stand for the aims of rent level restorations, as voiced by the Association.

But the developing feud between this group and Leon Henderson's Office of Price Administration saw renters ready to step into the fray on the side of rent reduction. The C. I. O. United Automobile Workers Union, declaring that worker rents in Detroit were the highest in the country, announced that if the Association succeeded in raising rents, a rent strike of several hundred thousand member unionists would be called.

Detroit Rent Administrator Patrick McNamara was quoted after a meeting with realty men as saying that increased costs of operation justified a raise of about 2.5 per cent from April, 1941, levels, and that he would "go along" with a 5 per cent raise demand, if one were made. But shortly after that statement, OPM Deputy Administrator Paul A. Porter announced that the position of his office had been "seriously misquoted," and that an OPA conference with real estate owner representatives at Detroit "gave no intimation that any change in the rent ceiling was contemplated at this time."

Aside from the reduction in rents, no changes of consequence appear developing in Detroit. For the most part, stores are holding firm to the ceiling prices of March, on foodstuffs, clothing and other personal and household needs. Some reductions below the ceilings are noted in so-called luxury items and seasonal goods.

Living Room Includes Dining Corner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 29—If defense workers who move into the 87,000 homes to be provided by the government this year find there are no doors on their closets, that they have the best mattresses to sleep on and they eat in a corner of the living room instead of the kitchen, they can thank or blame Gladys Miller, nationally known home planning consultant whom the Government has assigned to make defense housing livable as well as economical.

While the Government does not furnish the homes, it recognizes the importance of interiors to the extent that those who move into government houses will find Miss Miller available for consultation to enable them to completely furnish the places at small cost and at regular payments over a long period. Miss Miller gained her experience in large department stores and with manufacturers from coast to coast and has also served as instructor in decorating at New York University.

On Miss Miller's suggestion, the dining alcove will be in the living room. The reason for this, as she points out, is that it is stultifying to have the family's only eating place in the kitchen; though that is what is done usually in most small housing developments. Socially, she believes, it is a depressing influence to eat in the same room where the cooking is done.

Quite a Saving

To keep the cost at a minimum, the government is eliminating closet doors—at $3 a door. With five doors to a house for 87,000 houses, it represents quite a saving. However, at Miss Miller's suggestion, frames will be put around the closets so that tenants may put up doors when they can afford them. Meantime she is designing curtains for the closets that will come within the Government budget, and still help in the interior decorative scheme.

The homes—on landscaped plots—will rent for about $17 to $35 a month, but it is the hope of Commissioner W. E. Reynolds, in charge of the project, that the homes will be built so substantially, and so desirably, that not only will the tenants continue to live in them after the emergency, but they may want to buy them.

A study of the prospective tenants reveals that they earn from $880 to $5,000 a year. Considering this and the fact that the average defense worker has two children, Miss Miller has worked out a basic plan for furnishing the homes. It shouldn't be difficult, she says, to do a good job for the average salary of $30 a week.

Accordingly, 20 per cent of the income would be used the first year for such basic furnishings as kitchen equipment, beds, bureaus, and chairs. The following year about 10 per cent of the income would be spent for additional furnishings, and the third year about five per cent. On this plan the job should require no more than $1,000 spread over three years.

Best Beds

The most important thing, where no financial stinting need be done she advises, is in the matter of beds. The importance of restful sleep can't be overestimated, she said. The best box springs and mattresses that one can afford, she advises, and if one wants to economize, it can be done by mounting the springs on wooden legs instead of regular bedsteads.

Storage space is always a problem, especially in a small home. For that reason Miss Miller recommends two chests of drawers rather than a chest of drawers and a dresser.

In an effort to simplify the decorating problem the homes will be built in four basic styles—tropical modern, provincial modern, cottage traditional, and cottage provincial. The idea is that none of them will require elaborate schemes of decoration. About 15 per cent will have one bedroom, 60 per cent two bedrooms, and 25 per cent three or more bedrooms. The importance of light has been recognized by liberal placement of base plugs in the living room, dinette, and bedroom. Permanent fixtures are supplied in the kitchen, bath, and bedroom.

Metropolitan Oakland's Value For Taxes Up Despite 'Takings'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—Substantial growth of the Metropolitan Oakland Area during the past year was reflected in the assessment figures for Alameda County released by Louis J. Kennedy, County Assessor. These figures covering the 1942-43 tax year, show an increase in the assessment total over the 1941-42 period of $11,576,630.

Mr. Kennedy pointed out that this gain is particularly notable in view of the number of properties taken over by the Federal Government and are, therefore, no longer taxable. Not included in this assessment total of $395,721,675 is the Public Utility Assessment Roll compiled by the State Board of Equalization which amounts to $66,478,860.

This latter figure showed a decline from the previous year of $311,660 due to purchases of property by the Federal Government. Personal property assessments at present total $8,866,057, making the grand total of $471,066,592.

Every one of the 10 cities in Alameda County shared in the increase in assessment totals.

Further indications of growth in this area are seen in the average gain of 23.3 per cent over last year in motor coach and streetcar revenue passengers during the first four months of 1942. Retail trade for the first quarter was 28.7 per cent higher than last year for the corresponding period. For the first five months of this year telephone stations in service rose 7.2 per cent and water meter service was 4.7 per cent higher.

Much of the increase in population has been stimulated by the intense activity of the shipyards in this area which employ huge numbers of men. A recent estimate of the population based upon the sugar registration in April, placed the figure at 665,841 including near-by Richmond and El Cerrito. This is a gain of 119,395 over the 1940 census total or a 21.9 per cent increase.

This marked upswing in population has brought with it certain vexing problems, not the least of which is the housing shortage.

"Action to relieve the critical housing shortage in the Metropolitan Oakland Area is an integral part of the shipbuilding program," said Alfred J. Lundberg, President of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce in recently initiating a drive to encourage the remodeling of existing dwellings to accomodate additional families.

The Chamber has also urged the immediate appointment of a Government Co-ordinator of Housing with authority to allocate materials and approve projects designed to relieve this problem. An appeal has also been made to the Maritime Commission for assistance in the matter since the proper houses of defense workers is said to be essential to the maintenance of the shipbuilding program.

However, according to Robert S. Grant, Director of the Alameda County Holmes Registration Office in the Oakland Chamber of Commerce, the stumbling block is the War Production Board's failure to grant priorities to local builders and contractors for necessary critical materials.

Before the outbreak of the war and immediately thereafter, the FHA urged builders to acquire the necessary land for 20,000 homes in this area. Now, with the land purchased and frequently with all necessary materials on hand to start construction, the builders are balked and the critically needed housing delayed by the failure of the WPB to grant the priorities. The business future of scores of local building contractors is threatened as the result of their effort to co-operate," Mr. Grant said.

An additional 50,000 war workers are expected to come to this area before the end of the year. The problems attendant upon this population increase, therefore, will tend to become greater unless some remedy for the housing shortage is quickly found.

Priorities Expedite Jacksonville School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Granting of blanket priorities for and speedup of construction of the new vocational school here came recently as a result of several months' negotiation by interested citizens. The new building, partially constructed, allows for "considerable expansion" of vocational training facilities.

The structure has room to provide for 1,200 trainees in shifts working around the clock, and when in full operation can graduate 800 per month. Vocational-school facilities in Jacksonville are being expanded largely to produce trained workers for the new St. Johns Shipbuilding Company here and other enterprises holding war contracts.

The budget for the operation of the schools of Duval County for the year 1942-1943, carrying a total of $2,677,000, was approved recently by the Duval County Budget Commission. The school budget is substantially the same as last year.

Indian Reservation Closed Except to Pass-Holders

CROW AGENCY, Mont., July 29 (AP)—The Indians again are stopping the whites in the Big Horn country where General Custer made his last stand.

To prevent sabotage or carelessness which could destroy valuable range grass and winter wheat, the Crow Tribe is requiring that all who enter their reservation shall display passes. The edict stemmed from several fires, one of which burned 3,000 acres of grassland.

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Shanghai Has Its Own Type Of Appeasers

Continued from Page 1

from Shanghai daily tells the Antipodes of the glories of the co-prosperity sphere which is not representative of the truth.

Go With the Tide

Many Anglo-Saxons, however, don't want the war to touch them and hope to avoid notice. Therefore they are not anxious to take a definite stand against further Japanese encroachments and go with the tide.

The result is that many, though disbelieving Japanese claims and statements, nevertheless present a wishy-washy picture of American and British feelings. For example, the Japanese put on a shortwave program to America glorifying Japanese actions in Shanghai and asked some local Americans to speak.

Some eagerly did so.

In another instance, several Britons escaped to Chungking, whereupon some Britons criticised them on the grounds that they were "jeopardizing us here. They really are traitors."

Watch Trade Methods

The actual fact is that the Japanese are busy gouging the City's wealth and allowing American and British companies to stay open chiefly to learn how to run them themselves.

Warehouses were sealed as soon as the Japanese entered and were allowed to reopen only after an examination. In many cases the Japanese took huge bribes to allow the warehouses to reopen and in other cases they took goods for themselves.

The Japanese published a lengthy list of goods which residents are not allowed to dispose of, goods chiefly being usable for military purposes. At present a great undercover trade is being carried on in these goods, with prison resulting for those caught.

Curb on Removals

Residents are not allowed to move from their residences without authorization, and the Japanese refuse permission to enemy aliens to move to apartments in which Japanese civilians are flocking from the Japanese controlled-Honkew section of Shanghai. Until recently Chungking money circulated freely in Shanghai as chief tender. The authorities substituted Nanking currency at a fixed rate and daily changed the rate.

The Japanese military yen, as a result, soared in value, with civilians thereupon buying up every type of consumer goods throughout the City.

Japanese and Americans mingle socially and many Japanese are personally friendly and helpful to their prior-to-the-war friends.

Incidentally, the Japanese do not allow the Germans any special privileges, and the fact that Shanghai is now Japanese is not reflected in any Axis gain thereby.

Red and White Russians continue their previous existence, with both sides propagandizing. Soviet papers and radio do not emphasize Orient news, but are unchecked in violent anti-German vituperation.

The Italians play only a minor role in the city's life. Incidentally, the crew of the liner Conte Verde was extremely pleasant and helpful to American exchange passengers on our voyage from Shanghai to Africa.

Report on Manila

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—Domei, the Japancse news agency, broadcast a Manila dispatch in which R. P. Cronin, Jr., who was chief of the Associated Press Bureau at Manila when the war began, is quoted as saying that the lot of Americans interned there, while "not a bed of roses," could have been much tougher."

The dispatch purported to give Mr. Cronin's comments at some length on conditions at Santo Tomas University, Manila, where 3,200 United States, British and other United Nations' citizens have been interned since the fall of the city on Jan. 2. One feature of Japanese treatment of their captives has been numerous efforts to obtain, by various methods, statements putting such treatment in a favorable light.

Morale in Japan

LOURENCO MARQUES, Portuguese East Africa, July 25 (AP)—Delayed—Joseph Dynan, former Associated Press reporter in Tokyo and one of the American newspapermen freed by the Japanese in an exchange agreement, says that although morale ran high in Japan during the early course of the war, many of the more thoughtful Nipponese foresee a long, dearly conflict and eventual defeat.

Morris J. Harris, chief of the Associated Press bureau in Shanghai, says that a million Japanese soldiers and a million Japanese civilians in China knew that a clash with the United States and Britain was impending, but that the attack on Pearl Harbor came as a complete surprise to China and its millions.

Hong Kong Squalid

LOURENCO MARQUES, Portuguese East Africa, July 25. (Delayed. (AP)—Famine, pestilence and the disregard of moral and physical values have reduced the once prosperous British crown colony of Hong Kong to a virtual "ghost town," according to Vaughn Meisling, Associated Press correspondent. Mr. Meisling is one of the American newspapermen who have been released from Japanese custody in a repatriation agreement. He was interned in Hong Kong from Dec. 7 until his release.

Witnesses

Wide World
Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker

Associated Press
Henry J. Kaiser

Nazi Saboteurs Challenge Army's Right to Try Them

Continued from Page 1

has a right to the civil courts?" Associate Justice Stanley F. Reed asked.

Not Charged as Spies

Colonel Royall said it did not mean that, and that in the opinion of the defense counsel these men were not charged as spies.

"It seems inconceivable to us," Colonel Royall said in a protracted argument patterned along the lines of the 72-page brief of the petitioners, "that any person in America should be deprived of his right to protect his liberty."

He expressed the view that "an alien enemy has the right to enter the courts to preserve his liberty" unless there was a law or a valid proclamation to the contrary, adding that counsel for the defense did not believe the President's proclamation was valid.

Mr. Justice Jackson then interposed the hypothetical case of a regiment of soldiers marching into the United States, and asked whether they would have rights in the civil courts.

Colonel Royall said that they would not have such rights because they would be prisoners of war, but that the seven petitioners had lost the right to be treated as prisoners of war by taking off their uniforms.

Prosecution Replies

The defense attack brought a reply from prosecution council headed by Attorney General Francis Biddle that:

"Military trial for the petitioners endangers no traditional civil liberty. These German soldiers have already been given rights which no American would receive in Germany, and now ask for 'consitutional' privileges which we do not allow our own soldiers."

Associate Justices Frank Murphy and William O. Douglas were absent from the bench when the proceedings started. The Chief Justice announced that Mr. Justice Douglas was en route and would participate.

There was no announced explanation of Mr. Justice Murphy's absence but it had been speculated previously that he might disqualify himself as he has been serving in the Army.

Addressing himself to Attorney General Biddle, Mr. Chief Justice Stone said he was informed that his son (Maj. Lauson H. Stone) was assigned to the defense staff and asked Mr. Biddle if it were true.

Didn't Participate

Mr. Biddle replied that the defense and prosecution staffs were agreed that Major Stone did not participate in the habeas corpus proceeding, adding that "counsel for both sides join in urging you to sit."

"You may proceed," the Chief Justice said by way of ending any question as to whether he would participate.

The two United States Army Colonels defending the prisoners.

The defense disclosed that Justice James W. Morris, of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, had denied an application of the petitioners for permission to present petitions for writs of habeas corpus.

The defense freely conceded that all of the eight accused attended a school near Berlin and received instructions and directions for sabotaging manufacturing and transportation facilities but declared that all the petitioners had testified that they did not intend to commit sabotage.

"In the case of two or more petitioners," the brief said, "this testimony was definitely corroborated by other evidence produced by the prosecution. All of the petitioners deny their guilt."

Summary of Brief

The brief made this summary of "certain salient facts relative to their conduct" prior to arrest:

"The petitioners attended a school near Berlin and received instructions and directions as to industrial sabotage of manufacturing and transporttalon facilities. They were directed to commit no sabotage within 90 days after their arrival in America. They received no instructions or directions relative to obtaining information of a military nature or communicating the same to Germany. They were expressly directed to go unarmed and not to kill or injure any individual.

"They came to America on submarines and landed in two groups on the Long Island and the Florida coasts. They brought certain explosives which they buried on the sea shore. At the time of their arrest, they had committed no acts of sabotage, had taken no steps toward sabotage and had made no definite plans as to time and place of committing any sabotage."

The defense acknowledged that all of the petitioners were citizens of the German Reich except Herbert Hans Haupt, youngest of the defendants, who was brought to this country when five years old and acquired United States citizenship through his parents' naturalization.

Haupt contends, the defense said, "that his citizenship, thus acquired, has not been lost in any manner. On the contrary respondent (the prosecution) contends that Haupt has lost his citizenship."

The brief noted that "practically the sole evidence is Haupt's own statement on the stand or in his confession."

Haupt asserted through counsel that he never had renounced his citizenship and that he entered the sabotage school as a means of returning to his parents in Chicago.

Story by Prosecution

The story of the prisoners as told by the prosecution charged that they were recruited by an officer of the German High Command for training in a special school for sabotage work and that "they were also trained in the use of secret writing, for communication to Germany and among themselves in the United States."

This latter assertion was directed against the defense effort to show that the prisoners were not spies.

"Upon the conclusion of the training," the prosecution brief said, "the German Government contracted to pay them for acting on its behalf and transported them to the United States by submarines of the German Navy.

"On the submarines all wore fatigue uniforms of the German Marine Infantry, and were told that, if they were captured in these uniforms while landing they would be treated as prisoners of war. If not captured immediately, they were to change to American-made civilian clothing.

"Both submarines escaped our naval and other patrols and landed the petitioners under the cover of darkness."

Opening Proceedings

At the outset of the proceedings, defense counsel asked leave to file the habeas corpus petition, reciting the refusal of the District Court to receive it Tuesday.

After Colonel Royall, a tall, uniformed figure standing at the reading stand, had finished his brief presentation, Mr. Chief Justice Stone turned to Mr. Biddle and asked:

"Does the Attorney General challenge the jurisdiction of this court?"

"I do not," Mr. Biddle replied.

Nevertheless, Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter leaned forward and asked Colonel Royall to state upon what ground he believed the Supreme Court had jurisdiction.

Colonel Royall went into a technical legal discussion and at one point Mr. Justice Frankfurter asked why the defense had not appealed Judge Morris' refusal to accept the petition to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Colonel Royall explained that Judge Morris' ruling was made at 8 o'clock Tuesday night, and that there was no time for further proceeding in the lower court since the military commission is scheduled to reconvene to hear final arguments at 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

Question of Jurisdiction

Mr. Biddle then said that it was "perfectly clear in the Constitution that the Supreme Court has no original jurisdiction in habeas corpus," but that it did have under appeal from the lower courts.

The Attorney General then supported Colonel Royall in arguing that the high trfbunal had jurisdiction to consider an appeal from the District Court, explaining that it seemed to him that it was within the discretion of the Supreme Court to hasten the writ "in aid of its appellate jurisdiction."

Mr. Justice Frankfurter had raised the question of whether the case should not have gone from the District Court to the Circuit Court of Appeals before coming to the Supreme Court.

He objected that it would establish a precedent if the high tribunal granted an appeal in this case directly from the District Court.

Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson suggested that the defense could proceed to file an appeal to the Circuit Court, thus taking the intermediate step between the District Court and the Supreme Court and answering Mr. Justice Frankfurter's objections.

At that point, Mr. Chief Justice Stone suggested that they go ahead and argue the merits of the petition for a writ immediately, and that after the Circuit Court of Appeals had acted the Supreme Court could, if it wished, certify the case on to it.

Colonel Royall announced a stipulation by both sides that "evidence given before the alleged military commission" may be considered by the Supreme Court. He said that the testimony already had been filed with the Court and requested that it be impounded because it contained military secrets.

Lack of Motors Now a Bar To Cargo Planes

Continued from Page 1

Witness said he did not set a "limit" to the size of these planes.

All Engines Now Allocated

Witness said WPB did not expect to overcome the limitation of engines and instruments immediately. Every airplane engine to be built in 1943 is already allocated to some plane, he said. Maximum carrying capacity of planes now in production he said, would be 7,500 pounds at 1,500 miles.

"We are building the biggest engine plant in the world at the Chrysler plant in Chicago," witness said. "First engine will be built in March, and production will get under way in the fall of next year. Full production will come in the start of 1944," he said.

To increase cargo carrying planes the Government must either radically increase engine capacity or convert bombers to transport planes. Limiting factor on engine production are machine tools, and strategic materials for buildings.

This testimony was of direct significance to the Kaiser program for huge air cargo fleets, since it seems to limit the ability to make the proposed planes Mr. Kaiser advocates.

Asked what would happen if the schedule for airplane engines were increased, Mr. Talbot said grimly he was "awfully afraid we cannot get the alloys to make the engines already scheduled." Shortages of tungsten, nickel, manganese, vanadium and other alloys are all appearing, he said.

"I don't think it can be done," was the witnesses comment on the Kaiser program for great new cargo-carrying fleets. Mr. Talbot said he would "love to see the Kaiser program go through" but this would require diminishing bomber construction and such a change in program, he said, should be left to officials in charge of strategy.

Col. Roscoe Turner, President of the Indianapolis Aeronautical Company, at the Military Sub-Committee hearing criticized failure to put more pilots "into the air" in training.

He argued that 21 planes of the size of D. C.-3's could have handled the 17,500 tons of cargo on the Burma Road, carried by 4,500 trucks. A program for training glider pilots is going ahead actively at the present time, Mr. Turner said.

He forecast that some transport planes would be converted to "air-tankers" to supply bombers in Europe with high octane gas in the face of the submarine menace.

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker told the Subcommittee the question of air cargo carrier expansion depends on how long the war is going to last and how urgent the emergency is considered. From transport planes already available, he said, "we are getting the unprecedented average of 10½ hours of service per day per airplane." He declared that getting new carriers is not a question of "pulling them out of a hat" and that time is required.

He said the Douglas C-47, 2-engine bomber now in production, could carry 1½ tons for 2,000 miles; the 4-engine Douglas C-54, just coming into production, 4½ tons for 2,000 miles; the Curtiss-Wright C-46, he said, could carry 4½ tons for 2,000 miles.

Second Front Asked By Maritime Union

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—The National Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' National Maritime Union has appealed to President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill for the immediate opening of a second front in Europe.

"We cannot win the war by calling the Nazis names," the message said, "The cost will be great. Granted. It will be greater as long as Hitler is free to use all his might against the great Red Army.

"It will be greater if Hitler moves into the Caucasus, establishes himself there, and stabilizes his position so that he can release troops to the West. . . . The National Maritime Union will deliver the goods no matter what the danger."

U. S. Military Courts Pass House of Lords

LONDON, July 29 (AP)—The House of Lords passed a bill today to give American military courts criminal jurisdiction over United States troops in Britain. The measure will go to the House of Commons at the next sitting.

However, it provides that in cases where United States authorities request it, British civil courts may try American offenders. The bill is considered urgent and final action by Parliament is expected quickly.

Salary Equality For Negroes Upheld

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 29 (AP)—Federal District Judge Elmer D. Davies yesterday ruled that Negro teachers in Nashville's public school system be paid on the same salary scale as that fixed for white teachers.

His decision was on the case of Harold E. Thomas, a Negro teacher, who had brought suit against Louis H. Hibbitts, President of the City Board of Education.

Terming the case a "test suit" for the entire State, a member of the School Board said Judge Davies' decision would be appealed to the Sixth United States Court of Appeals at Cincinnati "and higher if necessary." The School Board official declined use of his name.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An experienced Monitor reader can help advertisers select most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

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If you face this problem, call Kenmore 2223 regarding two or three splendid suites in one of the most desirable and convenient locations in Boston—now available.

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(Continued)

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See also
the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory for advertisements of homes, lots, apartments
ON ANOTHER PAGE OF THIS ISSUE

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SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $1.50 and up
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BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager
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(Continued)

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GROCERIES
FRESH FRUITS and VEGETABLES
Free quick delivery 30 Cresswood Ave.
Or 4-7715 East Orange

BLACK, STARR & GORHAM
FINE STATIONERY
586 Central Ave. • Orange 3-0200

ELIZABETH

This Year You'll Want to Buy
Your Furs in August!
Each coat a truly remarkable value . . . a fine investment . . . certain to become increasingly valuable.
A deposit reserves your purchase.
R. J. Goerke Co.

JERSEY CITY

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Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111

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Crosse & Blackwell Tomato Juice 2 for 45c
Gotham Paper Towels . . . 3 pkgs. 25c
Sunshine Hydrox
177 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4600

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1200 10 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
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Oriental Rugs — Plain and Domestic Carpets
C. M. Arslanian
"Studio of the Orient"
25 South Park Street
Expert Washing and Repairing — Storage — Phone Montclair 2-6260

BOND'S ICE CREAM
"Worth Driving For"
Valley Road — Upper Montclair

NEWARK

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

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S. FELDMAN & SONS, Inc.
DRY CLEANERS AND LAUNDERERS
For the Quality Minded
We call and deliver in Newark and suburbs.
Offices in Newark and suburbs.
ESTABLISHED 1905
Phones: Ma. 2-3600—Or. 4-7472—So. 2-7670

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SMITH'S BABY SHOPPE
Passaic's Foremost Juvenile Department Store
426, 428 Main Avenue

New Jersey
ATLANTIC CITY
MID-SUMMER CLEARANCE
Dresses for Women and Misses
Dresses to round out the summer . . . to wear into the fall . . . to start the next summer! Every type, every style, every color! In six dramatic price groups—
$3.90 $4.90 $7.90
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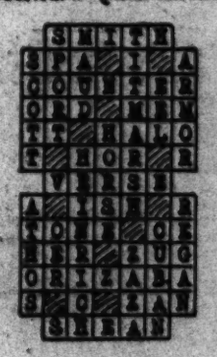
Third Floor
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Avenue at South Carolina

DORRAINE CLEANERS
Phone 50-123
4 Branch Stores
CLEANERS FOR 25 YEARS

Crossword Quiz Answers



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MC-3

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Complete Laundry Service
Dry Cleaning Curtains · Rug Shampooing Blankets
Call Ri. 6-1814 East Ridgewood Ave.

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HAIRDRESSER
Hair Designs of Quality
15 Sheridan Avenue Ho-Ho-Kus

TEANECK

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WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
219 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

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INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1000 442 North Ave.
Borve Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

FRIEDEL
HAIRDRESSER
PERMANENT WAVING
All Branches of Beauty Culture
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Fresh Fruit Cakes & Tarts
For a cool summer dessert waiting for you at your town's bake shop.
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For Men Women Children

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
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PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

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ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

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Four Retail Store for Your Convenience

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
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Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

CHESTER

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BERGDOLL'S DAIRY
Phone Chester 5-2328
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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-62-207, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday
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Frank Roscoe & Richardson Co.
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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 5100, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday
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WE NOW HAVE "OLASS" to suggest for a decorative gift at a moderate price. Various size vases in sky-blue, ruby, amethyst, marine crystal, sea-green and amber colors. 75c to $2.00
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PENNSYLVANIA

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(Continued)

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FRANK GITTLER
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Pen 3619

Our Own Make Candies
Delicious Summer Assortment Ice Cream
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Women's Smart Accessories
Hosiery • Handbags
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ESTABLISHED IN 1876
Serving Berks County for the past 66 years . . .
Quality, Values, Surety, at
POMEROY'S

ST. LAWRENCE Guernsey MILK
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
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Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Food!
The CRYSTAL
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Stop at the Sign of the
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Has a Grand New Taste!
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
We Sell Defense Stamps

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WM. MINTON HARVEY
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FIX UP your plumbing and heating equipment. CONVERT upper floor rooms into apartments, creating additional living units. We shall be glad to estimate.
Alexander Heating Co.
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Alexander Bowie, Prop. Bond. 1281

California Oranges that's best!
"The Cream of the Crop" from selected groves
Taste the difference
Oranges—packed basket, 70c
Arizona Grapefruit, 4 for 25c
THE ORANGE CAR
West Chester Pike Just West 69th St. Terminal
172 Chelten Avenue, Germantown

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SUMMER PLAY TOGS
JANTZEN
BATHING SUITS
CALDWELL & GRAHAM
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Serving Wilkinsburg Since 1889

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Period Furniture
Rugs, Draperies
Slip Covers, Upholstering

Frisby's
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Phone 2190
330 W. MARKET ST. YORK, PA.

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STATIONERY STORE
Greeting Cards, Fountain Pens
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300 S. George Street Tel. 7223
OPEN EVENINGS

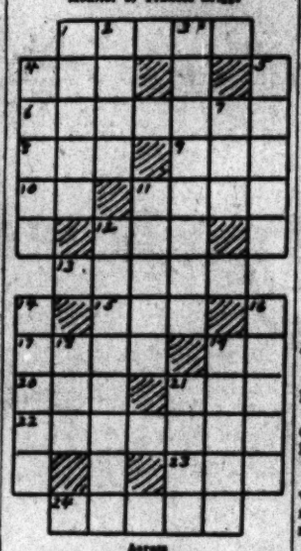
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Topper is a fictional character created by what author?
6—What Babylon town is renowned for its lacquer ware?
9—What is the portion of a shoe that surrounds heel of the wearer?
10—City of Nebraska.
11—What is 12th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
12—Telegraphic transfer (abbr.)
13—What is the ideal brightness with which imaginations surrounds an object of sentiment?
15—What mountain is associated with Aaron?
18—What is metrical writing?
19—What is a suffix used to form adjectives?
21—What is the shade, hue, or degree of color?
22—Symbol for cerium is what?
23—Harem.
24—What is a section of central Switzerland?
25—What is a volcano in eastern Mexico?
26—What was an old Doric name for Zeus?
28—Ed Gallagher was teamed with what comedian in "Stepfather's Follies"?

Down

1—What is game particular play, game, or mode of amusement?
2—What "forget-me-not-like" gems, and her graceful ankles, have red knees?
3—What was a pseudonym used by Thackeray?
4—Who wrote "Tales of My Landlord"?
5—Would a hamburg be a kind of cutlet, bacon, or sewer?
7—What is a fish without ventral fins and of elongated form?
11—What animal would interest David Harum?
14—What was first name of the poet Heine?
16—Which of Three Musketeers would be described as a gascon?
17—Who is one of King Lear's daughters in Shakespeare's play?
20—How is "ere" sometimes written in poetry?
21—What do you call a native of Havana?
22—Anubis is mother of what operatic heroine?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Three Guesses

What tree is in a LAMP?
In PANES? In PANEL, too?
What tree's in MUG and LUMP?
HAS someone thought this through?

(Answer Appears Below)

(Discernible the 6 trees)

Answer: Palm, aspen, plane, gum, plum, ash.

A Verse for Today . . .

For by thee I have run through a troop; and by my God have I leaped over a wall.—Ps. 18:29

Words of Current Interest

Asem, Esm — E'-om (e long, o clipped-short as in connect).

Babel (Gen. 11:9) — Ba'-bel (a long, e clipped-short as in silent).
The city and tower in the land of Shinar where the confusion of languages is said to have occurred.

Consalism — *Kum'-i-nez* (all vowels short. The ending *-ness* may, by second choice, be pronounced with a short i sound).
A noun based on "comely," a word of Anglo-Saxon origin meaning "pleasing or agreeable to the sight; fair to look upon."

Ephphatha (Mark 7:34)—Ef'-a-tha (a short, both a's as in sofa).
"Be opened" is the meaning of this word of Aramaic origin.

Esaias (Luke 4:17) — E-za'-yas (e quick-long as in event, first a long, second clipped-short as in account), or, especially in Britain, E-zi'-as (e quick-long as in event, i long, a clipped-short as in account).
Variation of Isaiah.

Millenarianism — *Mil'-e-nar'-i-an-izm* (all i's short, e quick-long as in event, first a as in care, second clipped-short as in account).
Doctrine of millenarians; a belief based on the "thousand years" mentioned in Rev. 20, during which holiness is to be triumphant.

Shinar (Gen. 11:2)—*Shi'-nar* (i long, a as in arm).
According to Hastings Bible Dictionary this term stands for the greater part, if not the whole, of Babylonia. The origin of the name has not been determined.

Brevities

Detroit News: By decree of Washington, the old parts of a car must be turned in if new ones are installed. And yet who wants to walk back miles to pick up the transmission?

Pathfinder: Candidates for Congress will receive enough extra gas under the new rationing to permit them to campaign. Presumably they will furnish their own air.

Associated Press

This Cat Knew Where to Go

Most "Dutch," tiger-colored tomcat, who mustered nonchalantly into the Police Bureau of Missing Persons in New York the other day. Investigation revealed that "Dutch" wore a tag identifying him as the pet of the Police Sabotage Squad, which has headquarters two blocks away.

In Lighter Vein

Prize Remark of the Week

Office Manager: "I dislike a 'yes man.' I want you to tell me exactly what you think, even if it costs you your job."

Pardon, Please

A ship's passenger discovered he'd left his toothbrush in the washroom and hastened back to recover it, only to find another man using it.
"Pardon me, but that's my toothbrush you're using," he said.
"Oh, I'm so sorry," exclaimed the other man apologetically. "I thought it belonged to the boat."

Ingenious

Workmen were building a concrete tank to hold water for emergency use during air raids, and an old lady stopped to watch them.
Presently she turned to one of the men and asked, innocently: "But how do you know that the incendiaries will fall just here?"
—Tit-Bits.

Daily Anecdote

Diplomat

In the last World War, Secretary of the Treasury William Gibbs McAdoo was quick to realize the value of a pretty girl as a seller of Liberty Bonds and stamps. "How can a man resist her?" he remarked.
One day a girl who was not pretty, in fact, was quite homely, approached Mr. McAdoo with a tray of stamps, and found the Secretary an extremely generous patron.
The next day an exceedingly pretty actress, hearing of the purchase complained to Mr. McAdoo. "Why didn't you buy your stamps from me?" she asked.
"Oh, you're too pretty," was the explanation. "I got my stamps from a girl who was plain so I could get a little credit for being patriotic."

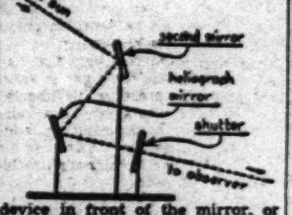
Tractor to Tank

The military tank is a British development inspired by the American farm tractor.

Did You Ever Wonder

If a Heliograph or Sun Telegraph Can Be Used Only When Facing the Sun?

Many a mischievous schoolboy could tell you that in the sunlight a small mirror may be used to produce light flashes at more or less distant points. He may not, however be equally familiar with the fact that flashes from a mirror constitute a very old form of military communication.
Xerxes used the heliograph, a device for sending sun flashes from a mirror, when he invaded Greece nearly five centuries before the beginning of the Christian Era. Napoleon sent military orders by heliograph in his Egyptian campaigns. The device also is said to have been the sole means of communication between the besieged British garrisons and relief column during the Boer War.
The word heliograph is derived from two Greek words: helios, meaning "sun," and graphein, "to write." The device consists essentially of a mirror mounted on a tripod in such a way as to be capable of being tilted in a vertical arc as well as being aimed in the desired direction.
By means of long and short light flashes (corresponding to dots and dashes) it is possible to send orders or information by heliograph in the Morse or the International Telegraph Code, or in special military codes designed to confuse the enemy in the event that the messages are intercepted.
The long and short flashes may be produced by means of a shutter



device in front of the mirror, or by tilting the sending mirror out of line with the receiving station.
There is an unsilvered spot in the center of the mirror through which the operator may sight and, by the aid of a sighting vane or rod mounted a short distance in front of the mirror, aim the mirror so that the reflected light will be focused on the position of the observer who is to receive the message.
While the obvious position for the heliograph mirror is facing the sun, the device may be used equally well with the sun behind the sender. This result is accomplished by means of a second mirror, so placed as to reflect the sun's light to the surface of the sending glass.
—W. P. Keasbey

On "Handouts"

Portland, Oregon

About a year ago a story appeared in this column telling about a large flour mill on the dock road in this city which daily distributed bread to a long line of hoboes. This bread was of the very best, because it was scientifically prepared in the laboratory of the mill in order to test different blends and grades of flour. The loaves were small, sufficient for one meal. Cake flour also would be tested, and the hoboes were pleasantly surprised at times when handed a piece of angel food cake, or perhaps a few light, fluffy biscuits. Now this is all changed. Where are the hoboes? One single old fellow, with many years and the signs of many journeys appearing on him, lined up a few days ago for a handout of flapjack flour and a loaf of bread. The rest have gone; disappeared into the highways and byways of industry. And what of the delicious bread that must be baked each day to test the wheat? Part of it goes up to the city office of the mill where an average of 20 voluntary "hoboes" of another gender, stenographers, bookkeepers, comptometer operators, laughingly line up for their ration of fresh bread, and consider themselves very fortunate. The balance is taken home by men at the mill who also appreciate their "handouts."

Daily Quotation

THE MOST insignificant people are the most apt to sneer at others.—HAZLITT

New Idea

At one restaurant in Wisconsin, war-plant workers leave their dinner buckets in the evening, with special orders for the next day; in the morning the filled buckets are ready to be picked up.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Heat Storage*

By LE PELLEY

HOT DAY... EH?
I'M NOT SAYING IT ISN'T
THERE OUGHT TO BE SOME WAY OF STORING UP THIS HEAT FOR THE WINTER TIME.
MM HM
WHAT WE NEED IS A BIG..... HEY.... AREN'T YOU INTERESTED IN INVENTING SOMETHING TO STORE UP THE HEAT?
No... BLUGGG
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*We're All Doing Something!*

By RODGERS

Peachy tells me he hasn't had a piece of lump sugar for ever so long!
And, Billy says no one has given him a newspaper to chew on since goodness knows where—
While ol' Peter claims there's just no fun sniffing through a trash pile any more, for there's never anything interesting in them now a days!
But they all agreed it was only right we animals should give up a few of our pleasures—
After all everybody has to do his share at a time like this!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Home Front*

By THE HAGERS

BOOKS on WAR DUCKS in TRAINING
Our Drakeville dudes in every way
The conservation rules obey.
Miss Lilly Duck should take a bow,
She carries home her parcels now.
And stamp collectors, when they can,
Buy stamps that bear a minuteman.
On Elmer's trolley can I ride.
That is, when I can get inside!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Strategy of Supply

Every step that will improve public understanding of the basic military problems confronting the United Nations is welcome. Every measure that will speed and harmonize official action to meet those problems deserves attention. On both counts the proposal of Senator Josh Lee for getting action on the building of big cargo planes may prove useful.

The sooner the American people sense how serious is the war situation and how badly they are being defeated on the supply front the sooner will corrective action come. The provisions of the Lee plan for setting up a separate Military Supply Board ought not to be adopted. Like the Gillette plan for a separate board to make synthetic rubber it savors too much of an attempt to legislate production strategy. Moreover it continues the dangerous tendency of splitting up and disrupting phases of the war effort which are naturally interrelated.

We believe Senator Lee is mistaken in the method he urges for getting the big planes, but he is everlastingly right in trying to get them. Moreover, Congressional and public debate over his bill and the background proposal of Henry J. Kaiser to build 70-ton cargo planes in shipyards should both expose and help to solve the tremendous difficulties which confront the Allies on the supply front. It should awaken both the public and officialdom to the folly of trying to win on that front simply by building ships.

For a time Washington seemed to shrug off the U-boat threat with the assurance that America could build merchantmen faster than the submarines could sink them. That was never a sound position, for it left out of account the vital point of crews and cargoes lost. When the layman hears of a 10,000-ton ship sunk he must figure that 8,000 to 10,000 tons of valuable, sometimes irreplaceable, war supplies went down with it. Lately Washington has explicitly admitted that sinkings were running far ahead of launchings. But it has only tacitly admitted that losses are running far ahead of official reports.

However, even were the submarines being thwarted completely, big cargo planes would deserve the utmost attention. For United Nations strategy depends on supplying more fully and quickly fronts which are anywhere from 3,000 to 15,000 miles from the principal arsenals, Britain and America.

The key advantage of both Germany and Japan is their interior lines of communication. Even a glance at the map will indicate how important, how decisive is anything which will overcome that advantage by speeding the transport of Allied supplies. For instance the allocation of troops and equipment for Egypt, India and Russia has to be settled from four to six months ahead of the time they will be required. In two weeks Hitler might be able to pour overwhelming forces into North Africa; it would take two months for anything but planes to get them from Britain or America.

On the fighting fronts tanks and motorized forces move at from 10 to 40 miles an hour, planes at 300, but their supplies go in freighters that average eight knots. That picture is simply too ridiculous to persist. Common sense has already forced the United States into greatly increased use of flying freight. Good numbers of cargo planes are promised for this summer and if their advantages are realized and developed rapidly enough even the types now available—carrying less than five tons—can accomplish wonders this year. But anything which will speed the building of giant transport planes may prove decisive next year or by 1944.

Why Make Them Wait?

It is easy to raise the cry of politics in the provision by Congress that allowances to dependents of servicemen shall not be disbursed before November 1, eve of the elections. On the surface, it would seem as though politically astute gentlemen decided to use the lump sums that will accumulate as bids for electoral favor.

The odor of politics may, indeed, cling to the date but it is only fair to point out other reasons advanced for delayed action. There was concern lest the payment of allowances encourage hasty enlistment of a large number of married men before the orderly operation of Selective Service had inducted those without dependents. Moreover, both the Army and Navy insisted they needed time to set up the mechanics of distribution. While this is valid, the bookkeeping for the relatively few involved should not require four months. There are only some 160,000 men now in the service who have dependents. The number will not expand beyond 200,000 in the near future.

If payments can be expedited, Congress should amend its arbitrary date. Each day of delay adds to the burden of dependents, while earlier payment would help remove suspicion that Congress plays politics so meanly.

No Rubber for Barleycorn

The Office of Price Administration has done a wise thing in revising its tire rationing rules to prevent brewery trucks, along with other vehicles hauling certain unessentials, from getting new or re-capped tires after July 28. But it left an obvious loophole: The regulations do not apply to common carriers.

If the Federal Government does not mean to let beer trucks have tires, it should warn other agencies, Federal and State, that the OPA ruling is a war measure and that no legal or other stratagem to circumvent it will be tolerated. Beer trucks are a special-type vehicle, and the apparent intent of the ruling will not be carried out if the brewery trucks are simply turned over to others and utilized for the same purpose.

For we believe the OPA order to be sincere, and an added recognition that beer is an unessential whose manufacturers should not be allotted materials needed in the war effort. The ruling intended to conserve metal and cork used in bottle caps was the first.

The brewers may have to return to the big draft horses recently seen only at horse shows. That is, if WPB can spare steel for wagon tires when it is scarce, even for shipbuilding.

Aesop and the "A" Card

On a beautiful sunny winter day some Ants had their winter store of food out to dry. A Grasshopper came by and gazed hungrily at the food. As the Ants paid no attention to him, he finally said, "Won't you please give me something to eat? I'm starving." "Did you not store away food last summer for use now?" asked the Ants. "No," replied the Grasshopper. "I was too busy enjoying myself in dancing and singing." "Well, then," said the Ants, "live this winter on your dancing and singing, as we live on what we did."

That was long ago, in Aesop's time. The grasshopper of 1942 doesn't dance so much as he rides about in a pleasure car. For this is summer, lovely summer. At home the windows are wide open and the house is warm.

But the year is not all summer. And if Aesop seems out of date, read the Associated Press report in which Wiley Butler, Chairman of the Atlantic Coast Independent Fuel Oil Dealers, told a Committee of the House of Representatives in Washington that he "looked with dread to the winter if we don't stop delivery of unessential gasoline to the eastern market and bring in fuel oil instead."

Mr. Butler declared that 4,000,000 gallons of gasoline above the rationing quota were moving into eastern States daily. Such figures give rise to suspicion of bootlegging. As Representative Fred A. Hartley of New Jersey pointed out, it is the duty of those charged with enforcement to prevent illegal movement of gasoline. But it is a truism that when there is no market there is no bootlegging.

If the grasshoppers of the road will heed the words of Representative William J. Fitzgerald of Connecticut, who feels that an alarming situation is being created by failure to build up stock piles of fuel oil, both they and the ants may sing and dance in well-deserved warmth this winter.

Are the grasshoppers having too good a time to listen just now? Then the ants had better get together and do something that will insure the maximum possible supply of fuel oil for the Eastern States. The grasshoppers may grumble at restrictions in August but they will chirp the more cheerily for them in December.

On the day the famous Virginia State Fair was called off on account of the war, the Rockingham, New Hampshire, racetrack opened for the season. What is it that makes stimulation of better agriculture non-essential to the war effort, but makes gambling essential?

This war production has brought all kinds of innovations, but now they are cooking airplanes. Well, even cooked airplanes will be all right as long as they are not too rare.

Our Readers Say—

Pacifism and Practicality

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The recent comments of R. H. Markham concerning 135 pacifists reminds me of my conversation, about a year ago, with a pacifist who is honestly and conscientiously working for the cause in which she so firmly believes. She is a woman whose opinions I had always respected and valued, and I listened to her that evening with little or no argument.

At that time—the summer of 1941—she believed that Hitler had no intention of trying to gain a foothold in the United States of America, and that no other aggressive Power had any such hope or intention. She believed that we had only to wait and mind our own affairs, and the whole thing would pass us by.

Now, standing on an ever-shrinking little moral island is the ivory tower in which pacifists find refuge. It seems unworthy of idealistic, religious, and supposedly unselfish persons to forget, or to disregard, the mighty armed forces which are keeping their tower safe, and which, we hope and pray, may continue to protect it from violence.

All Christian people are pacifists, but most of them are also practical. With patience, courage, and devotion they will work, in ways which can be immediately effective, to keep up a strong bulwark behind which many well-intentioned yet impractical extremists will find shelter.

MARGARET FLINT JACOBS
West Baldwin, Maine

A Quick Victory?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you for your editorial "A Quick Victory?"

It is a timely "warning and admonition" to those who would take Representative May's words seriously and drift into lethargy. The President of the United States said: "This war will not be won overnight. It will be a long-drawn-out war."

After Mr. May's statement I heard many remarks such as: "Why buy bonds? The war will end by December 31st," and other remarks along the same line.

There is a verse in 1st Thessalonians, 5th Chapter, which reads: "When they shall say, Peace and safety; then sudden destruction cometh upon them."

It seems to be the experience of nations as well as individuals that "sudden destruction" descends upon them when they are off guard. Then comes bitter retracing of footsteps—when the fort could just as well have been held had Jesus' admonition been taken seriously: "What I say unto you, I say unto all, Watch." LILA L. SCHULTZ
Birnamwood, Wis.

Our Colored Fellow Citizens

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The recent incident in Rome, Georgia, involving the arrest of Roland Hayes, distinguished Negro tenor, and his wife serves to emphasize the seriousness of our domestic racial problems.

The American people need to know more about their colored fellow citizens and the problems and handicaps which bar their road to full equality of opportunity and citizenship, and to realize that the Four Freedoms will not be regarded seriously abroad, especially by the so-called darker races, until they are extended at home to include all Americans without regard to race or color.

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, has recently called attention to the fact that the United States Army has issued a special pamphlet for the men in our armed forces in Britain and Ireland telling them how to get along tactfully with their British allies, but neither the Army nor any other branch of the Government has issued an appeal to our people telling them how to get along with the minority of Negr citizens in our midst.

Surely in a time of national urgency such as now confronts our country such an appeal is needed. JULIAN D. STEELE
Boston

For More Real Comics

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I noted with interest and enjoyment the little cartoon by Miss Nellie Line. It is indeed a comic strip in the strictest sense of the word. I would like to see more of this type of work in print.

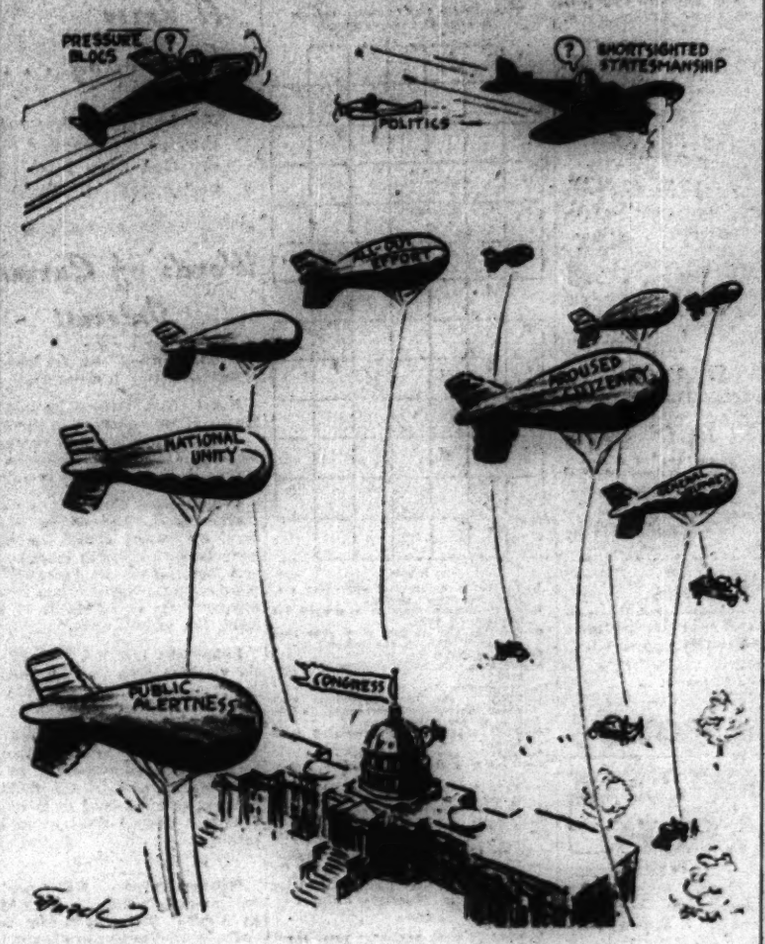
I think that Miss Line's style of comics will some day replace the gruesome stuff in many magazines and papers, which in effect is not comedy at all, but tends to be tragedy.

I for one am much in favor.

PVT. CHARLES P. HARDY
Ellington Field, Texas

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

More Work for the Home Guard



Lupe Solves a Mystery

"Señora," exclaimed my little Mexican serving maid, running up my steps with a great swish of coral ruffles, "I am hero of war in disguises and also have escaped the jail by one tick of the clock."

"Lupe," I answered, "I can well believe both assertions, whether given to me in the stress of excitement or in the cold appraisement of actual facts—"

"Señora," she said, cocking her eye at me, "are you make the inside laugh at me? No? Then prepare for thrills while I tell you how F. B. Eyes scoop up me and Ramon by reever by light of moon. Only by small slip of forgetting to tell her when we left home was my abuela not with us. She was at home in long-sleeved nightgown very calm and proper and not in theeck of happenings where she likes to be. I am afraid she will never forgeeve me for not let her miss the jail by one tick of clock."

* * *

"You must have been plotting during your vacation," I said.

"Oh, no," she countered. "I read Sherlock stories and also I rode with Ramon in his boat on reever. One dusk time we passed old Krueger place hid in trees and long shut up and I see flicker of candle light in window. I say to Ramon that maybe enemy Fifth Column aliens in old house make the dynamite to blow up all the sergeants at Fort Sam Houston. Ramon make the hoot like owl at such idea and say, 'Lupe, you always hunt the hornet's nest to make explosion of trouble.' Then *he* see light and stop boat, but nothing happen except shade pulled down tight.

"Next day, Señora, I see 'Blitz' Grueber, janitor of our school, going toward reever with hammer and sack. So while Ramon works in store on Soledad Street I follow 'Blitz' but not too close. Pretty soons I hear knocks like hammer on wood, one, two, one, two, three, and I theenk thees is seegnal, so I slip nearer. Knocks then stop, but there is no 'Blitz' Grueber. He have simply disappeared. I seet down under pecan tree to theenk out mystery and see boat with strange man in heem slip by close to opposite bank and go very quiet to boat house of old place around curve of reever.

"Then, Señora, I theenk of Señor Paul Revere and at same time I remember that Dolores' father is interpreter at police station so I hurry to drug store and telephone him in secrets. I say that sometheengs are cooking in Denmark and for him to meet me and Ramon by beeg pecan tree opposite old Krueger place on reever at moonrise which are romantics.

"When Ramon and I reach tree, there is 'Blitz' Grueber tied to tree with tape over mouth and before I can steeck out my tongue at heem, up rush three policemen from out of nowhere and take us all to station. There I tell all I know like firecrackers popping on the Fourth of July and 'Blitz' Grueber laugh and laugh and say, 'Lupe, you save my life.'

"Then 'Blitz' say he was gardener on Krueger place, but two years ago he was dismissed and told not to come again as owner was locking up place to travel abroads. He say he hate to see fine feeg trees die so he go back and water them last summer, but thees summer he see tracks of queer boots so he decide to nail boards high up in pecan tree for look-out, but stop hammering when I come under tree. He say he is loyal citizen and are not going to let enemy use his feeg orchard to plot against America. He say that just before we come, strange man jump out of bushes and tie heem up.

* * *

"Then emportance man say, 'Lock 'em up until we hear from the squad we sent to old Krueger place.' But, Señora, that minute in comes the squad with Krueger and a bunch of men. Dolores' father smile at me and say that I am hero of war for help them crack a spy reeng, so you see, Señora, that it pays to keep the eyes and ears open when queer theengs are going on under the nose."

"Also, Lupe," I said, "it pays to get the proper authorities to investigate. Now since you are 'hero in disguises' we shall celebrate by making a big pecan cake. Then, perhaps, you will want to take the rest of your vacation."

"Oh, no," she answered. "Everytheeng is too dull now, so I say to my *abuela*, 'My Señora will have some exciting theeng in her typewriter, and besides she will believe every word of spy story without the clucking of tongue and will maybe celebrate to boots.' ¿*No es verdad*?"

HAZEL HARPER HARRIS

The Wide Horizon

When Do We Get Tires?

By W. Clifford Harvey

A Bookshelf Review

A question of where America will get its rubber to win the war has ceased to be a question. It is now an accepted fact in chemistry circles that synthetic materials will be produced in sufficient quantities shortly to fill all the military needs of the United Nations. But the questions still remain as to how long it will be before these synthetic materials can be diverted to civilian use and what synthetics will be employed.

While not undertaking to answer these questions directly, RATIONED RUBBER, by William Haynes and Prof. Ernst Hauser (New York: Knopf. $1.75), comes off the press just as Congress has enacted a law setting up an independent agency to encourage the use of farm production in manufacturing rubber. The book should be a guide to the layman, who is going to hear a lot about thiokol, neoprene, isoprene, butadiene, and hundreds of other rubber-like substances made from alcohol, molasses, coal, limestone, petroleum, and grain. "Rationed Rubber" does more to help the individual draw his own conclusions than to influence acceptance of the co-authors' opinions.

* * *

When the Japs blasted Pearl Harbor they touched off a bombshell under a national synthetic rubber program that had been gradually developing over a long period of years. Yet before Pearl Harbor and before the Germans began their breath-taking search for some serviceable rubber substitute, the first synthetic, rubber-like substance had already been developed by American chemists and put to practical use.

If the co-authors place heavy emphasis upon the way Uncle Sam dropped his laboratory rubber-making prospects at the behest of his military advisers, only to have them bounce back into his face after the loss of Singapore, the Philippines, and the East Indies, it is done to stress the risk of leaving future rubber production "to muddled heads and fumbling hands." The book alludes to the growing numbers of "crackpot inventions" that would require millions of dollars worth of new factories and equipment to produce "inferior rubbers." While Mr. Haynes and Professor Hauser might be accused of taking sides with the petroleum industries when they protest against using Government-owned grain and corn surpluses to produce alcohol to make butadiene, one cannot forget that "Rationed Rubber" expresses the opinions of two outstanding authorities on chemical synthetics.

Chemists like Messrs. Haynes and Hauser have adopted the stand that test-tube discoveries can make the United States independent of outside rubber sources and produce the cheapest automobile tires the world has ever known. But they contend that no relief for civilian pursuits can come before 1943. Normally the pattern of research follows the lines of developing good methods into better ones over long periods. But war demands production rather than experimentation. This leaves chemists and engineers with the disturbing possibility that their products may be outmoded before they get to the battlefields. Which means that while synthetic rubber programs appear to be speeding up, they are actually being held back—in part, at least, until plans are more stabilized, and production can be pushed into high gear with satisfying results.

* * *

The authors advance as an economic reason for factory plans being late the fact that synthetic rubber could not begin to compete with natural crude rubber prices and so invite vast production by absorbing the tire market. Industrially speaking, there just wasn't any sense in making vast quantities of synthetic materials before the war.

Rubber from tropical America can be looked for in the future from three sources, the castillos tree, hevea tree, and the guayule bush. But their production involves time. Hence it is to the laboratories and the test-tubes that America must turn for immediate relief in the rubber dilemma. And when the co-authors say "immediate" they refer to military needs, not civilian needs.

The conclusions to be drawn from their discussion are that chemists and engineers are hard at work on hundreds of means of producing synthetic rubbers, that some of these methods may forge to the front momentarily as the "awaited solutions" to the shortage, and that by January, 1943, a total plant capacity of 120,000 tons of buna rubbers should be available, such rubbers being developed chiefly from petroleum as a raw material, with natural gas and coal tar secondary.

"No Frontiers and No Exceptions"

Of course, both ways of looking at it are right. "Warmongers" are right in regarding this war as just now the noblest cause on earth, and the performance of its ugly duties as the finest of human services. Christian clergymen are serving the cause of the Prince of Peace when they exhort us to go forth, to wreak slaughter and ruin on the enemy. Paradoxical as it is, this path of destruction is the way of truth and right.

But the pacifists are also right. War is the worst of human evils, and this greatest of wars is the most terrible calamity that ever befell mankind. To make its repetition forever impossible is the supreme goal of all our effort. There is nothing on earth so monstrous as war, and if we are to remain fit to be human there must be no more of it. No matter what it costs, even to the arming of half the human race to enforce the peace on the other half, war must cease. . . .

The fallacy of the old-time pacifists was that they sought the remedy in personal abstention from war, rather than in common action to prevent it. Looking on war as a moral wrong, contrary to the individual conscience, they would not commit that sin. But war is not individual, and personal participation in it is not an individual wrong. In a war like this it is, on the contrary, the highest right and the sternest duty. War is a public evil, and the remedy against it is public action, to win it for the right side, if it has started, and to prevent it, if necessary by the show of invincible force. The "conscientious objector" puts an exaggerated value on his own conscience. He may think he is saving his own soul, but he is not serving the cause of humanity.

Nevertheless, when we see what two power-drunk nations have turned loose on the world, we realize that such a war is the sum of all crimes, multiplied by millions. Just as an arsonist may start a conflagration with a single match, and he must be stopped even if it involves shooting him or throwing him into his own fire, so, in a new integrated and inflammable world, it must never again be the right or the power of any nation or conspiracy of nations to undertake to rob and enslave the others; to enthrone lies over truth and wrong over right; to destroy the accumulations and undermine the institutions built through the ages; to rule by torture and injustice and to slaughter the flower of a whole generation.

This war knows no frontiers and it has no exceptions. It is bent on total revolution, of all the governments, all the institutions, all the possessions and all the rights of all the persons on earth. We may have faith that its very magnitude will bring its own collapse. But not unless we also dedicate everything—our lives, the property to which some of us cling even closer than life, the ambitions we hoped to achieve—everything. At the end we may all be bankrupt and many of us dead. But the survivors will at least start where our ancestors did, free men, to rebuild a free civilization, fit for free men to live in. —CHESTER ROWELL in the *San Francisco Chronicle*.

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